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Censorship Bill Opposed; Machinists Quit A. F. of L.; Davies Gets Stalin Reply

The World's Day—May 27, 1943

New England: Censorship Powers Bill Opposed

A bill proposing that censorship powers over magazines and other printed matter be vested in a single person was strongly opposed in a hearing at the State House by booksellers, publishers, librarians, and several legislators as being unconstitutional and a real danger to freedom of the press.

Police were on the watch in New Hampshire today for cattle rustlers. A new law, passed because farmers complained livestock in pasture was being stolen, permits police to stop any truck bearing livestock and question the driver, and forbids anyone to transport livestock without a license.

The Merritt Parkway, long restricted to pleasure cars, will be opened to commercial trucks transporting war materials, beginning June 15, as a war emergency measure, the Connecticut State Traffic Commission announced today.

Reorganization of the State Department of Public Safety and establishment of new state-wide basic minimum building standards proposed by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety after an exhaustive study of safety-law proposals filed as the result of the Cocoanut Grove fire. [Page 2.]

Washington: Machinists' Union Quits A. F. of L.

The International Association of Machinists, reported to have a membership of half a million, announced that as of May 31 it was quitting The American Federation of Labor because of a jurisdictional row. [Page 9.]

Write to the boys, write often and cheerfully, and use V-mail when possible, the OWI urges after a survey among men in the armed forces in this country and overseas. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt has authorized 1,000,000 tons of landing craft and special boats for the Navy at an estimated cost of $1,700,000,000.

An amendment to the reciprocal trade agreement act which would permit Congress to terminate agreements six months after the end of the war is favored by 37 of the Senators who were willing to be quoted, while 32 are opposed, an Associated Press survey discloses.

Edwin Barclay, President of the all-Negro Republic of Liberia, an overnight guest at the White House and honor guest at a State Dinner, addressed Congress.

Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia, leaving the Senate-House pay-as-you-go tax conference, said the conferees had decided that taxpayers should not be given a $50 deduction in addition to 75 per cent abatement of one year's taxes. The conferees met after a disagreement developed among them as to details of the abatement features they wrote into the compromise tax bill Tuesday. [Financial Page.]

Implementing its order for an over-all reduction of 40 per cent in gasoline rations for all commercial vehicles in the Eastern shortage area, the ODT directed bus and taxicab operators to reduce their mileage immediately by 20 per cent.

Lieut. Commander Mildred M. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve, U. S. Naval Reserve, has been extended one more year of leave of absence from the Presidency of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., by the trustees of the school.

General War Summary: Page 1 in Column 8.

Europe: Davies Gets Stalin Reply for Roosevelt

Joseph E. Davies has received a written and sealed reply from Premier Stalin to President Roosevelt's message which he delivered at the Kremlin last week. Mr. Davies said he would be leaving directly for the United States.

All railroads in Greece have been placed directly under German control, according to reports received in Turkey.

Church bells in Britain may now be rung at any time, Herbert Morrison, Home Security Minister, informed the House of Commons. The bells were previously to ring only as a warning of invasion. On April 20, the ban was partially lifted for Sundays and holidays.

Adolf Hitler has made the posthumous award to Japan's Naval Commander in Chief, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, of the German Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with oak leaves and swords "in appreciation of his merits in the common fight of our arms."

Americas: U. S. Base Opened at Bahia, Brazil

Official opening of an American base of operations at Bahia, site of Brazil's eastern Naval Command, was reported in O Globo, Rio de Janeiro newspaper.

Canada: Closer Economic Ties With U. S. Urged

Closer economic relations between the United States and Canada after the war were advocated by three mayors from the United States at the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities meeting in Ottawa.

National: Over 37,000 Troops Fighting Floods

More than 37,000 soldiers were diverted from combat training to fighting floods in the Mississippi Valley, the War Department announced. They worked in co-operation with the Coast Guard, Weather Bureau, Red Cross and other relief agencies in seven flooded states.

Russia's Food Conference delegation formally favored establishment of an interim commission to plan a permanent international agency to deal with food problems, proposed by the United States delegates at Hot Springs, Va.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Eisenhower, MacArthur, GCB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 27—Gratification is widespread here today at the high British honors which have been conferred on the United States Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur by King George VI.

Both Generals now become GCB's or Knights Grand Cross (honorary) of the Order of the Bath (military division).

They follow in the footsteps of General Pershing, who was awarded the GCB in 1918.

Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur are officially cited as having this honor "in recognition of most valuable services in commons of troops of the Allied Nations."

Both will now be entitled to "put upon their uniform tunics the ribbon of the Bath.

But as neither of them is a British subject they will not be addressed as "Sir."

The Order of the Bath, senior order of British knighthood, is held by such top-ranking British Commander as Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander in Chief in North Africa, and Field Marshal, Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief in India.

The order was created in 1399. It subsequently lapsed, but was revived in 1725. On ceremonial occasions its members are entitled to wear a scarlet-lined mantle covering them from neck to toe.

The order's insignia, a 30-ounce gold collar with nine imperial crowns, will be presented to the Americans, but they will not receive the accolade—that is, they will not kneel before the King and be dubbed Knight.

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Weather Predictions

Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:39 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 8:40 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:43 a. m.

Class of 1,115 Graduated At Harvard Today

Simplified ceremonies are marked by military aspects and presentation of a Naval Review.

Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, received the only honorary degree awarded this year at the Harvard Commencement exercises. President Conant, in conferring the degree, said: "We welcome the return of a loyal son of Harvard who has brought honor to his college; we salute a distinguished diplomat, unflinching in the face of treachery and danger."

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Concentrated and impressive, but nevertheless full of color, Harvard University's Commencement exercises today condensed into three events ceremonies which usually are spread out over a week. Held three weeks earlier than is customary, on account of wartime conditions, the program marked the 292nd Commencement of the country's oldest university.

Before about 10,000 spectators, in the Tercentenary Theater, an open space between Widener Library and the Memorial Church, Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, awarded 1,115 degrees, one member from each group of seniors and graduate students receiving the degrees in behalf of his fellows. This year only one honorary degree was conferred.

When it was suggested to the students that the baccalaureate service be left out of this year's exercises, they protested. Their insistence on having it inspired Dean Willard L. Sperry, who officiated this morning, in the Memorial Church, to say, "It looks as though in leaving college you wished to dot your i's and cross your t's."

Mental Poise

It was not so much the Bible lesson in itself, nor the prayer, nor the hymn, nor the sermon, he added, which they were reluctant to give up, but the ceremony, which was "not an emergency measure." In troubled times, he went on, there was comfort and an indication of mental poise in "doing the familiar thing in the habitual way."

"The issues of this war," he said, "will depend upon the meaning, and the application of the meaning, of the word 'God' which the victors will have in mind when they tackle the problems of the peace."

Today's first event was a Naval review at 9:30 a. m. on Soldiers Field, when more than 3,000 officers, including Harvard's Naval R. O. T. C. units and students from the service schools, paraded before Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District. Governor Saltonstall, President Conant, Joseph Clark Grew ('02), a former United States Ambassador to Japan, and members of the Harvard Corporation.

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Italian Islands Scorched From Air; Rubber Workers Straggling to Jobs; Soviet Postwar Tie With Allies Pledged

Official intent recorded in formal support of food-parley proposal for 45-nation body.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 27—Soviet Russia today, for the first time, has recorded in a definite statement and in official action its intention to participate in a postwar organization embracing all of the United Nations.

Thus the Soviet Union is giving new and tangible evidence that it intends to be a peacetime as well as a wartime ally of the United Nations.

That is the interpretation which is placed upon the initiative which the Soviet delegation has taken in announcing its formal support of the American proposal to establish within the next few weeks a United Nations interim food commission in which 45 countries would be coequal members.

The Russian representatives took the occasion of the first meeting of the committee charged with the responsibility of drafting recommendations for a continuing organization to put forward its assurance that the Soviet Union would both help establish and use actively the permanent international body which the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture now is unanimously agreed to set up.

Soviet Sheds Aloofness

If it could be said that Russia has been playing coy with the rest of the United Nations as to postwar co-operation, there now is strong evidence that it is shedding aloofness at this Conference.

There is reason to believe that the position taken by the Soviet delegation at yesterday's session had both the prior knowledge and direct approval of Moscow.

It is significant that Russia is associating itself not merely with an interim organization but is taking the lead in expediting its establishment on a permanent basis.

The Conference itself considered the Soviet action so welcome and so important that it issued late last night the first "progress report" of any of the committee meetings. This release records the statement which Georgi F. Saksin of the Soviet delegation read into the proceedings of the session. It was:

U. S. Proposal Supported

"The Delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, considering the problem of the successful carrying out of the United Nations Conference as of great importance, supports the suggestion of the United States Delegation about the establishment of the United Nations interim commission, and thinks that it is possible

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

War effort imperiled on labor front by continued calls for wage adjustments.

AKRON, Ohio, May 27 (AP)—C. I. O. unionists ended strikes at three major Akron rubber companies today, complying with the noon deadline set in a Presidential ultimatum concerning a five-day production stoppage that threw more than 50,000 into idleness.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—America's big new strike threat, that in the rubber industry, although apparently averted by President Roosevelt's deadline denunciation, once more serves notice of the explosive forces in the wartime industrial situation.

Even after striking Akron rubber works had begun trooping back to work this morning, following the President's declaration that "these strikes are inexcusable" and that they are "a defiance of the War Labor Board" and "a challenge to the Government," potential new threats of labor struggles arose here.

Harvey W. Brown, President of the International Association of Machinists, announced this morning that his union, with a membership of 565,000 will terminate on Monday its forty-eighth year affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

This announcement comes while John L. Lewis' application, complete with check, for re-admission of 600,000 miners into the A. F. of L., after leaving the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is pending.

Series of Conferences

President Roosevelt scheduled a series of labor conferences today. He first met with George Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who talked to the President earlier this week. Next he scheduled a conference with Anna Rosenberg, Secretary to the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. combined labor war board.

Next on the engagement list was David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Freemen and Enginemen. And the President was to wind up his series of labor talks today with a conference with C. I. O. President Philip Murray.

While these conferences were under way, a spokesman for the B. F. Goodrich Company at Akron, Ohio, said that "an adequate working force" had not yet returned to the Company's plants at noon, the deadline set by President Roosevelt for an end to the general strike.

George Bass, President of the Goodrich Local of the United Rubber Workers (C. I. O.), declared that "every worker supposed to be in the plant at noon is in there." He said the union members had approved at a meeting at 10 a. m. the Executive Board's action in calling for resumption of work.

It is hoped that the back-to-work movement will soon have the badly dislocated war industry soon running again at top speed.

Mine Negotiations

Meanwhile, negotiations are still going on between the Lewis miners and the coal operators, where there have already been two threats of a strike tie-up, and still a third may develop.

In the shifting pattern of the big trade unions' loyalties, William Green, A. F. of L. head, intervened in the dispute with the machinists today to say, that he hoped it

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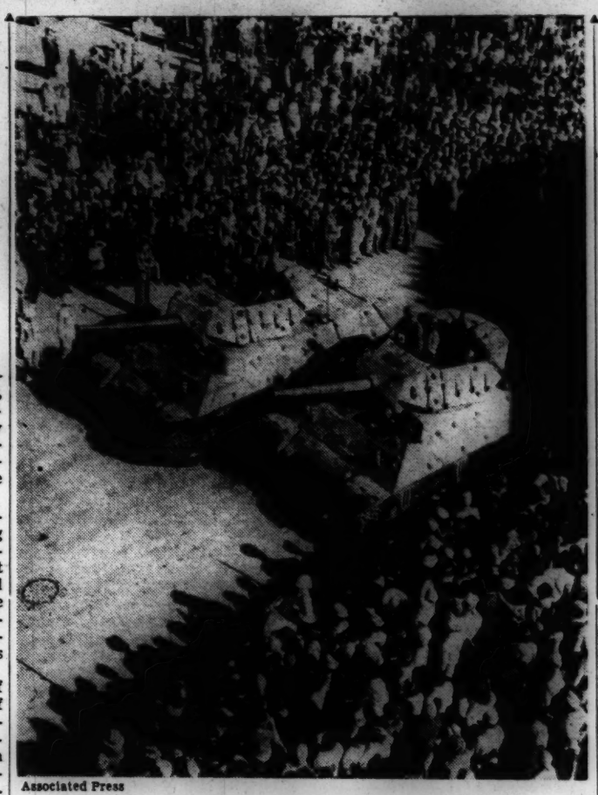

Associated Press

U. S. Tanks Roll in Casablanca

This crowd in Casablanca, French Morocco, is watching United States-built tanks during a parade of American-made military equipment sent to Africa for use by French Army forces.

China's Call to Allies Bars Yielding to Japan

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 27—The Roosevelt-Churchill conference has given yet another stimulus to the critical discussion of global strategy which has been the main topic of Chinese interest ever since the outbreak of the Pacific war.

Several new factors in the situation are contributing to the opinion here that Chinese pressure in favor of a greater effort against Japan is both more necessary and more promising than it has been in the past.

The effect on Free China of the almost complete blockade in consequence of the war is recently being felt more and more severely—so much so that the prospect of a possible further prolongation of the war and blockade by several years cannot be taken with equanimity.

However, this does not mean that a danger of economic collapse is envisaged in Government circles—even if the war were to last three, four or five years, for it is hoped that the predominantly agricultural, decentralized, and therefore comparatively insensitive, character of China's economic structure will protect it against anything like breakdown.

The limits to which theoretically the economic crisis might grow in China without having disastrous consequences with regard to the war are very wide indeed. It is also generally realized that the Government still has at its disposal a considerate reserve of possible countermeasures, nor does the undeniable worsening of economic conditions or any other consequence of six years of war and blockade imply the possibility of a Chinese compromise with Japan.

None of the social stratums which have been suffering most severely are wavering in the least in their determination to carry on to a victorious end. On the contrary, those same stratums with their great potential political strength are a guautee that no serious advocacy of compromise with Japan can arise in any quarter.

Moreover, there is no doubt any more in the Chinese mind that the Allies are going to win the war with flying colors, and, lastly, it is equally nearly realized that no separate peace with Japan, even if it were to result in the withdrawal of all Japanese armies from Chinese soil, could possibly bring Free China relief from its economic suf-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Heroic Work, But Don't Repeat

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—A Navy flier who used a slow, heavy patrol plane as a dive bomber and crippled a submarine so badly it was easy prey for another aircraft was commended by his superior officers today, though they remarked that his methods were not to be encouraged.

The feat was reported by the Navy in announcing destruction of a submarine in the South Atlantic several weeks ago.

Ensign Thurmond E. Robertson of Spartanburg, S. C., piloting a PBY, spotted the U-boat and swooped down like a dive bomber at "an unprescribed speed" of 245 miles an hour, the Navy said. He held his depth charges until the last minute despite sharp fire from the submarine and then let fly. The underwater craft was damaged so much it was unable to escape another bomber which administered the finishing touches.

Ensign Robertson was commended for the results but the Navy said dive bombing a PBY—"something the designer never thought about—" was "not encouraged by his commanding officers."

Harvard's Big Naval Parade Is Reviewed

By a Staff Photographer

And 10,000 Spectators See the Colorful Event

More than 1,000 uniformed paraders in various Harvard Naval Units passed in review at Harvard Stadium this morning as Harvard began its Commencement Day. Reviewing the parade were, left to right, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Governor Saltonstall, and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District.

President Barclay of Liberia Addresses Senate and House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Edwin Barclay, grandson of American slaves, who rose to become President of the Republic of Liberia, in Southwest Africa, addressed the Senate and House today. He is accompanied by William V. S. Tubman, President-elect of Liberia.

By his appearance, he became the first Negro in history to sit at the rostrum of the United States Senate. He was escorted to the rostrum by Senators Hill, McNary, Capper, and Wagner.

Members rose and applauded.

Mr. Barclay nodded in acknowledgment and said:

"I wish to express my appreciation for the courtesy which has been shown me by the Senate of the United States."

He sat down and a moment later was escorted to a seat on the floor.

Many Senators walked over to shake hands and exchange greetings, while other continued debate on a $2,691,000,000 appropriation bill. About half the members were present. President Barclay remained in the Senate chamber only 12 minutes. Then he left to pay a visit to the House.

President Barclay is completing 12 years in office. After a state dinner in his honor yesterday, he spent the night at the White House, the first Negro guest in history to sleep in the historic mansion. He moved across the street to the Blair House today for the remainder of his visit as guest of the nation.

Present at the dinner last night were Congressmen, Cabinet members, Army and Navy officials, and the heads of Government departments. Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the United States Army was among the guests. General Davis, who worked his way up from buck private, is the highest-ranking Negro officer in the Army.

President Barclay will visit points of interest in the Washington area until May 30 and then will tour war plants and military installations.

President Barclay was received at the White House with military honors. The Navy Band played the Liberian National Anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner," while a battalion of soldiers, sailors, and marines stood at attention.

President Barclay and President-elect Tubman then were escorted into the diplomatic reception room of the White House, where President Roosevelt was waiting to greet them.

President Barclay comes to repay a visit President Roosevelt made to Liberia last winter on his way back from the Casablanca Conference. On that occasion, Mr. Roosevelt reviewed American troops in Liberia and inspected the large Firestone rubber plantations there. His itinerary follows the usual pattern for kings, queens, and presidents who have been coming to Washington in the last year or so. He will be Secretary of State Cordell Hull's dinner guest this evening.

Stimson reports losses on Attu lighter than first indicated; U. S. gets hold on ridge.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

There is extremely gratifying news from Attu. The all-but-completed reconquest of the Aleutian outpost has not been nearly as costly as has been supposed.

According to Secretary of War Stimson, preliminary reports indicate the Army has lost 127 killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing. Japanese losses are believed to be much heavier.

Mr. Stimson also has disclosed that the North African campaign was a relatively inexpensive one for American arms. From Nov. 8 to May 15, Army casualties totaled 2,184 killed, 9,437 wounded and 6,937 missing or prisoners, a total of 18,558.

Allied planes have struck hard again at Italy's southern island air defenses. The blows have been so hard, in fact, that it is difficult to dispel a suspicion that immediate landing operations against Sicily and Sardinia may be forthcoming—a suspicion the Axis apparently entertains also for both Rome and Berlin report new concentrations of troop barges and naval craft at Gibraltar.

The Allied planes, which included a large number of American Flying Fortresses, have dropped hundreds of tons of bombs in the past 24 hours on Sicily, Sardinia and Pantelleria. The main assault, made by Flying Fortresses from stratosphere heights, appears to have been directed against the large Sicilian air base at Comiso.

Meanwhile, there is added proof that effective blows also are being struck on the only front on which the war can be actually and fully won—the mental front.

Sensational rumors that Italy is on the verge of collapse are being circulated in London financial circles, while the Rome Radio has become positively hysterical in its efforts to ridicule Prime Minister Churchill's recent appeals to the better judgment of the Italian people. The Rome radiocasters are also babbling, plainly for home consumption, about secret new Axis air bombs of great destructive power and "impregnable" chains of mines around the Italian mainland.

Interesting dispatches reaching Stockholm from Berlin assert the Germans plan only defensive warfare this summer in order to accumulate sufficient resources to stand off the Allied invasion. Presumably it is felt in the German Capital that a major United Nations attack cannot come before early fall.

These dispatches, which, by the way, should not be taken at face value, say Hitler will not order a German offensive in Russia because he believes it would result mainly in bringing the Soviets closer to Britain and the United States.

Be that as it may, violent action is developing on some sectors of the Eastern Front and signs are growing that one side or the other shortly will strike out in a major effort. A Reuters dispatch, quoting from a Berlin radiocast, says German troops have evacuated a strip of the Kuban bridgehead several miles wide and a mile and a half deep.

Attu:

Americans Gain Foothold on Ridge

American forces, supported by a naval bombardment and attacking Army bombers and fighters, have won a foothold on a ridge south of enemy-held Chicagof Harbor after two days of hard fighting, the Navy reported in Washington.

Despite the ferocity of the fight-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

One-Man-Cause Strike May Go To Roosevelt

One teamster supplies the cause of a strike which threatens to close a plant of 2,000 workers in New Bedford, Mass. All efforts at settlement have so far failed and the dispute stands on the verge of going up to President Roosevelt.

The deadlock is another of the jurisdictional rows between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in which the employer is helpless and war production suffers. According to Washington dispatches, the company manufactures in part airplane cloth.

The striking union is the teamsters of the American Federation of Labor, the same organization which has on its hands an unauthorized strike of New York-to-Boston truck drivers in Boston. But in New Bedford the walkout is authorized by the Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer of the teamsters' local, and it is the local union's backing which makes it effective.

The plant is that of the New Bedford Rayon Company. It has a contract with the Textile Workers Union of America, a major affiliate of the C. I. O. It is a "union shop" agreement which requires that every employee must remain in good standing with the union as a condition of employment.

Recently the teamsters' union of the A. F. of L. organized some of the yard men, half a dozen in all, and applied to the National Labor Relations Board for the company's drivers to be considered as a separate bargaining unit. The NLRB denied the request, holding that the drivers belonged in the original one big plant unit covering the employees generally.

One of the six truckers who joined up with the A. F. of L. then quit paying his dues to the C. I. O. Under the terms of its contract, the company discharged him.

The local union of the teamsters picketed the plant last Wednesday, stopped all trucks bringing in materials, and instructed other companies not to try to send in goods, because no truck could enter. The plant greatly needs acids and soda for the making of rayon, and these supplies are now in New Bedford, but the teamsters will not permit delivery.

Yesterday the National War Labor Board at Washington telegraphed Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Teamsters' Union, that if he could not bring "to an immediate end the obstructive activities by officials and members of teamsters' Local 59" at New Bedford, the dispute would be referred to President Roosevelt. The message was sent also to officers of the local. It added, "This conduct in the face of a presently existing union shop contract between the company and the Textile Workers Union of America, Local 25, C. I. O., constitutes a defiance of the Government and a serious threat to war production."

FOTO-NOTE

New! For that Man in the Service

Open it up and write your letter. Attached paper frames hold six snapshots. Fold it, write his address on the cover—and it's off! Protects snapshots in transit; handy for him to carry. In 10¢ and 15¢ sizes. Other pocket albums here, too. Ask to see Snapshot Pocketer and Kodak Photofile.

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Radcliffe Waves Step Lively

By a Staff Photographer

They Show Their Mettle in Naval Review

These Radcliffe Waves were part of the huge naval parade at Harvard Stadium this morning as Harvard opened its Commencement Day with a naval review in which more than 3,000 uniformed service members marched. Among those on hand to see the show were Governor Saltonstall, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan; Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and about 10,000 spectators.

Class of 1,115 Is Graduated At Harvard University Today

Continued from Page 1

A detachment of Waves also paraded. The baccalaureate service took place at 11.

Harvard's second Commencement during the present war found the historic Yard the setting of a form of military camp instead of the scene for confetti "battles" and gay pastimes which marked such events in peacetime. About 4,000 officers studying at six Army service schools and four Navy service schools, along with the alumni procession, opened the afternoon exercises, at 1:30, by marching into the quadrangle known as Tercentenary Theater.

Joseph M. McElroy, High Sheriff of Middlesex County, led the academic procession, including President Conant, Governor Saltonstall and other dignitaries, from Widener Library, on one side of the quadrangle, to the Theater platform.

As the procession passed, the members of the graduating class, many of them to enter the armed forces in the immediate future, stood in their caps and gowns, lining both sides of the Theater aisle.

The Harvard Corporation members in traditional silk hats and cutaways offered the customary conventional foil to the flowing gowns, and mortarboards, brightened by touches of crimson, gold, blue, purple and white in such accessories as tassels and hoods.

According to custom, Sheriff McElroy called the meeting to order by striking the platform three times with the scabbard of his sword. Dean Sperry offered a prayer. Edward Kennard Rand, Pope Professor of Latin, Emeritus, gave a salutatory oration in Latin. The University Choir then sang a poem entitled "Fathers and Sons," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe '87, set to music by Saint-Saens.

Following the awarding of degrees and the singing of the Commencement Hymn, the University Marshal, Dr. Reginald Fitz '06, of Brookline, Mass., announced the ceremony awarding certificates of training to officer students of the service schools. The President and officers of the University gave place to the ranking General, the ranking Admiral and their staffs.

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, U. S. A., Commanding General of the First Service Command, then awarded certificates to designated officers, acting in behalf of their various groups. The Regimental Band of the 241st Coast Artillery furnished music. The Navy band followed with "Anchors Aweigh" and Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, awarded certificates in the same manner as General Miles. A designate for the WAVE group from the Supply Corps School received a certificate in behalf of her associates studying at Radcliffe college.

Chaplain (Colonel) William D. Cleary, U. S. A., head of the Army Chaplain School, closed with a benediction, the military and naval convocation, and the stage was cleared for the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association at which former Ambassador Grew presided.

Dr. Conant announced gifts to the University, and Mr. Grew announced the election of overseers and other officers of the Alumni Association. His annual address of the President of the Association followed the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." With the singing of "Fair Harvard" the college concluded its 292nd Commencement, in its 307th year. There were no graduation exercises up to 1642.

Most of the students now enrolled at Harvard come from outside New England. Of a total of 6,999 students registered during the year now ending, only 40 per cent came from New England states. A century ago only 86 of a student body of 515 came from outside New England. The largest number of foreign students this year are Chinese. There was one student from Japan, none from Germany or Italy.

James H. Wood

James H. Wood, who passed on yesterday at his home on Nantucket, was the last of that island's 339 Grand Army men and its oldest resident. He enlisted in 1862 and saw his first action with troops fighting Mobsy's Raiders in the Shenandoah Valley. Later transferred to the Navy, he was on the Minnesota when it twice bombarded Fort Fisher, N. C., in January, 1865.

After serving for many years on the old Nantucket Shoals lightships, he became one of the island's carriage drivers. Thousands of summer residents knew him as "Grandfather Wood." School children also knew him for the patriotic addresses he delivered each year on the day before Memorial Day. For 72 years he never missed a Memorial Day observance.

Curley Suit Coming Up Again

A full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today ordered a new Superior Court trial in the $500,000 suit brought by Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts against the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation for alleged libel. In so doing, it affirmed the action of Judge William C. Giles, who on June 19, 1942, in refusing to enter a nonsuit after he had ordered a mistrial.

At the time of the mistrial, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, was testifying, and the Court excluded evidence offered by Wendell P. Murray, attorney for the former Mayor and Governor. Mr. Murray made a statement to the effect that he was having difficulty in getting his evidence before the Court. A conference with the counsels and the Court was immediately held in thh lobby, and on resuming the bench Judge Giles ordered a mistrial.

The suit is for damages in connection with a story printed Sept. 14, 1934, containing a report of the Boston Finance Commission concerning a settlement of the two suits brought against the City of Boston by the General Equipment Corporation for water damage during the construction of the Kenmore Square subway station.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderately Warm

Boston and Vicinity: No important temperature changes tonight; moderately warm Friday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Somewhat cooler tonight; moderately warm Friday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: No important temperature changes tonight; moderately warm Friday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:36 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 7:19 a. m.; Height 9.4 feet.

Labor Dispute Group to Meet In Conference

Machinery for handling labor deadlocks in New England will be smoothed out here at a two-day meeting starting tomorrow of men who largely will be judges of the merits of the disputes, it was announced here today by the New England War Labor Board.

The 42 public members of tripartite panels, which are composed of representatives of the public, industry and labor to hear arguments in labor controversies, have been invited to Boston.

"The conferences should prove very valuable to the panel members in explaining to them the policies and procedures of this board," said Waldo C. Holden, Acting Disputes Director of the New England WLB, "and should further familiarize us here with the problems the panel members have to meet."

This is the first conference of the kind in New England.

Speakers will include Saul Wallen, chairman of the New England WLB; George E. Meyer, Regional Administrative Officer; Prof. Howard Meyerhoff of Smith College; Mr. Holden; Prof. Norman J. Ware, Vice-Chairman of the New England Board; G. Reginald Crosby, Acting Wage Stabilization Director; James J. Healy; Edward R. Livernash and John A. Hogan, Board economists, and Louis R. Becker, Assistant Director of the Disputes Division.

This list of public panel members, approved by the National War Labor Board, was announced today by Chairman Wallen:

Massachusetts: Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Prof. McPherrin H. Donaldson, Herbert B. Ehrman, and Maurice Tobey, all of Boston; Prof. Benjamin M. Selekman, Prof. Ralph E. Freeman, Prof. Morris Lambie and Prof. Daniel L. Horowitz, Cambridge; Prof. Douglass V. Brown and Reuben L. Lurie, Brookline; the Rev. Daniel J. Lynch, S. J., Newton; the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., Weston, and Prof. Howard Myerhoff, Northampton.

Connecticut: Prof. Charles E. A. Winslow and Prof. Ray B. Westerfield, New Haven; George Hinman and Leroy A. Ramadell, Hartford; the Rev. Roger B. T. Anderson, Waterbury; Prof. Ralph F. Bischoff, Middletown; the Rev. Joseph F. Donnelly, Waterbury; Prof. Mark A. May, Hamden; Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Orange; Dr. George Stewart, Stamford; Prof. Kossuth M. Williamson, Middletown, and Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, New London.

New Hampshire: Prof. Charles W. Coulter and Prof. E. Bachelder, Jr., Durham; Prof. Herman Feldman and Prof. Malcolm Keir, Hanover; Prof. Thoraten V. Kalijarvi and the Rev. Norman B. Nash, Concord.

Maine: Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, Orono; the Rev. John F. Stearns, Auburn; Prof. Warren B. Catlin, Brunswick; the Rev. Wallace W. Anderson, Portland; Prof. John M. Carroll, Lewiston.

Vermont: Royce Pitkin, President of Goddard Junior College, Plainfield; Arthur J. Holden, Jr., Danville; Prof. Andrew E. Nuquist, Burlington, and Prof. Stephan A. Freeman, Middlebury.

Rhode Island: The Rev. Vincent C. Dore, Providence, and Dr. Philip Taft, also of Providence.

Summer Hotel Prices

An order permitting operators of summer hotels in Massachusetts and other seasonal establishments such as restaurants at summer resorts and roadside stands to fix their prices in conformity with their nearest competitor, on the basis of those prevailing on April 4, has been approved by the OPA.

Bills Put State In Building Law Safety Work

Replacement of the present State Department of Public Safety by a new Division of State Police and a Division of Public Safety charged with the enforcement of newly drafted basic building laws for every community in the Commonwealth, high lights legislation proposed today by the Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Announcement of this proposed sweeping reorganization of the building laws and the agencies in charge of enforcement of the laws was made today by Senator Ralph V. Clampit (R) of Springfield, Chairman of the Committee. The program includes 38 overlapping measures filed with the Committee as public safeguards against future fires such as the one at Cocoanut Grove.

No Revolving Doors

The bills include the abolition of revolving doors from all places of public assembly, effective July 1, 1945. All windows and doors in these places would work in the direction of egress, or outward, this measure effective Jan. 1, 1944. The bill setting a new division of police and public safety would be effective April 1, 1945.

An additional resolution will be introduced in the Legislature, Senator Clampit told a press conference today, providing for a recess commission to study further plans for increasing public safety as a direct result of Cocoanut Grove. Appropriations of $7,500 will be asked to continue this work.

The basic minimum building requirements would apply to all communities in the State, although these communities would have the right to supplement the State requirements with some of their own. A Board of Standards would be set up with State-wide authority to pass on the introduction of new materials and building methods, thus providing immediate access to such materials by all communities.

Under the terms of the reorganization bill, the new division of State Police would be headed by the present Commissioner of Public Safety. A new Commissioner would be appointed for the new Division of Public Safety, one with engineering, architectural or construction experience. This post would bring not more than $7,500 a year salary, with a five-year term.

The second bill defines places of assembly and fixes basic laws for protection of life and property which have been loosely enforced in the past because of their varied interpretations. Boston is included with all the other communities in this basic setup, although the Hub City has only recently completed the drafting of a new set of modernized building laws of its own.

Two other State posts would be abolished under the program, the State Fire Marshal and the Chief of Inspection now in the Department of Public Safety.

Governor to Appoint

The Board of Standards and Appeals would be a five-member group appointed by the Governor, to include one registered architect, a registered engineer, a building contractor, safety engineer, and a representative of the building trades union. There would be 10 associate members, two from each of the above categories. They would be paid $20 a day on the job, but no one would receive more than $1,000 a year.

Under the new Public Safety Commissioner there would be a chief supervisor in charge of 10 district supervisors, who in turn would be charged with all inspection responsibilities. The separation of the State Police from the Department of Public Safety is to remove the police from the engineering and inspection duties in building.

Recommendations of the Committee are founded almost exclusively upon the lessons of Cocoanut Grove which evolved laxity in inspections, improper means of egress and the use of inflammable materials.

In Employ of Their 'Uncle Samuel'

By a Staff Photographer

Boston University R. O. T. C. Seniors Inducted

From their draft board, where they received official United States questionnaires from Mrs. Marion Calnan, these boys went to 1065 Commonwealth Avenue this afternoon, where they were sworn into the United States Army preliminary to receiving their odrers for duty. They will be sent to an officers training school for additional instructions.

Their Sacrifices Rewarded

By a Staff Photographer

Teacher Graduates From Harvard Far Ahead of Time

Completing a four-year course at Harvard University in two years and eight months, Constantine N. Meriano, shown here seated with his wife, has in addition continued his daily occupation as Dean of a Boston school. Mrs. Meriano assists her husband as a member of the Board of Trustees of the school.

Commencement at Harvard Means Lot to Mrs. Meriano

Harvard University's Commencement today has meant for Mrs. Constantine N. Meriano, of Boston, the giving up for three years of all social engagements, even attendance at the motion pictures. But, undoubtedly she was one of the happiest persons in the audience because her husband has completed in two years and eight months — with honors — a course in government, economics, history, and philosophy which takes most graduates a full four years to finish. In addition, he has continued his daily occupation as Dean of the Boston School of Pharmacy.

Mr. Meriano came to America in 1920 from Greece, where he had studied pharmacy. He passed the Massachusetts State Board examinations in 1921. In 1925, he became a citizen of the United States, and for the last 17 years he has been teaching in the Back Bay section of Boston.

During that time he opened the Boston School of Pharmacy in the old quarters of Northeastern University at 255 Huntington Avenue, and student enrollment has averaged 225 a year. The faculty under Dean Meriano includes many well-known Boston educators, and the high standing of the School led to a petition filed before the State Legislature by Walter F. Downey, Commissionor of Education, that it be granted college privileges. The bill has passed the House and Senate and now only awaits the Governor's signature.

"What impressed me most in my studies at Harvard was the close relationship of the American Government to the city-state government of Greece," said Mr. Meriano. "They are almost identical, and I believe that America will soon play the role which Greece played in the Persian invasion, which was followed by the 'Golden Age' of culture, arts, and science."

His course at Harvard completed, because of an urge on his part for higher cultural knowledge, Mr. Meriano looks forward now to obtaining the Master's degree—either at Harvard or Boston University —and, at the same time, still continuing his daily work as Dean of his own school.

Printed-Matter Inspector Bill Has Only One 'For' Speaker

A bill setting up an Inspector of Magazines and other printed matter in the office of the Massachusetts Attorney General was termed today a "misguided attempt to eradicate a specific evil which might deprive us of those things which are dearer than life itself and for which our boys are fighting," by Mayo A. Shattuck, counsel for Little Brown & Company, publishers, and the Atlantic Monthly Press.

Appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee to oppose the bill, Mr. Shattuck said cost of enforcing a censorship act might be millions of dollars if the work were not to be poorly and arbitrarily done. "It is a most formidable task and it would require a formidable sum of money," he said.

Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe told the Committee that his office had not been consulted about the bill.

"The Attorney General is not behind this legislation," he said, "and he knows nothing about it. We have trouble enough right now."

Only speaker in favor of the bill was Representative John R. Faucey (R) of West Springfield, who said something should be done to keep the State free from objectionable literature.

Harold Williams, counsel for the Board of Trade of the Boston Book Merchants, told the Committee that what this bill proposes is a duplication of our present legal machinery. Freedom of the press is absolutely flouted in the proposed legislation, he said. It confers arbitrary and capricious authority on a single individual, he added.

Pointing out that Massachusetts has a very strict statute on obscene literature enacted in 1711, Benjamin C. Perkins, representing the Massachusetts Newspaper Information Committee, declared that the Attorney General already has the power which the bill seeks to confer upon him.

"This bill makes the Attorney General an absolute czar," Mr. Perkins said. "He could hold up publication of a newspaper containing an article criticising him on the grouhd that elsewhere in the edition was some story which he considered obscene."

Louis J. Croteau, Executive Secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, said that the bill would set up a dictator of literature. "If this power got into the hands of the wrong man, it might become a vicious racket," he said.

Holiday Relaxes Delivery of Flowers

The prohibition on delivery of cut flowers was relaxed for the Memorial Day week end as the Office of Defense Transportation announced today that dealers may deliver cut flowers, live plants, and wreaths to cemeteries or to places of religious service or patriotic exercises.

These exceptions will be permitted between noon Saturday and midnight Monday, and dealers are to be allowed only one delivery on each of the three days, it was further announced.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in the Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Friday

A talk on "Spanish Art" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Christian Science Society, Beverly, in the Briscoe Junior High School Auditorium, Ellis Square, at 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 5

State Objects To Questions By Defense

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell made vigorous objection over the questioning of the first Grand Jury member on the stand today by defense counsel, but was promptly overruled by Judge James C. Donnelly in Superior Court.

The Attorney General, who is charged with attempts to coerce the Suffolk Grand Jury into returning an indictment against seven Boston police officials, told the court that "a statement was made that the Grand Jury was still in session and this has nothing actually to do with any legal matter in a plea in abatement, but could be used in a plea in abatement or other proceedings in a further indictment, as to what evidence had been presented to the Grand Jury up to date."

O'Neil Questioned

This objection came when defense counsel was questioning William R. O'Neil, 12th Grand Jury member to be put on the stand during the fourth day of the proceedings in a jury-waived session. The witness was being asked whether he recalled Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's testimony, one of the seven defendants, before the Grand Jury about his coal business during the course of which the Attorney General was alleged to have made disparaging remarks. It was at this point that Mr. Bushnell made his objection.

Overruled by the Judge the State Prosecutor heard the witness testify that he could not recall hearing such comment.

Four more Grand Jurors, bringing the total to 16 that have testified to date, were on the stand today. They were Frederick W. Pagluca of Boston, and Lancelot O'Brien of Chelsea, Edward Marshall of West Roxbury, Ernest J. Rees of Dorchester. All of the remaining seven Grand Jurors have been requested to appear in court for questioning.

In questioning Mr. O'Neil, the defense attorney tried to get him to recall whether the indictment contained only six names when it was first drawn and a seventh name, that of Supt. James R. Claflin, was added by the Attorney General the morning the true bill was returned.

Mr. O'Neill, however, could only remember that a name had been added, but he could not recall by whom or at what time.

Took Over Witness

The Attorney General then took over the witness and asked him:

"You don't mean the indictment was brought in with six names and later a seventh was added?" The witness said, "No, sir." The State Prosecutor then drew from the witness the statement the Attorney General made when asked by the Grand Jurors for an opinion shortly before the indictment was voted.

Quoting Mr. Bushnell, the witness said: "I've read you the law, you fellows are the boss. I have no opinion!"

Mr. Pagluca, after being questioned by defense counsel, testified that he saw six names on the indictment when it was returned. Handed the indictment later by Mr. Bushnell the witness, after scanning it, admitted that all of the names there were on the true bill when it was returned. The names of the seven defendants were on the indictment.

Mr. Rees, on the other hand, was positive in his replies to defense counsel that seven names had been on the indictment when it was returned. He further added that there had been no discussion between the Grand Jurors and Mr. Claflin. He placed such discussions within the Grand Juries' deliberations.

Defense Cautioned

Later in the testimony today Judge Donnelly cautioned Attorney William H. Lewis, counsel for one of the defendants, when the latter asked Mr. O'Neil when he had discussed this case with the Attorney General or any of his aides since the indictment was returned on March 27.

Judge Donnelly reminded defense counsel that the Grand Jurors as officers of the Court should be protected in their office and warned against casting any aspersions on them.

It was evident during today's session that much of the testimony of the Grand Jurors was becoming more and more repetitious, to such an extent, in fact, that the Judge said there is no occasion for going over the "same ground three or four times, anyway."

Witness Heard Remarks

Under questioning by defense counsel Mr. O'Brien did recall that the Attorney General said:

"If no indictments were returned we are all finished up. We are all through." Several other witnesses have testified that they also recalled that Mr. Bushnell had made these remarks.

Defendants in the police case seeking to have their indictment declared invalid include in addition to Commissioner Timilty, Supt. Edward W. Fallon, Deputy Supts. John M. Anderson and Claflin, Capts. Edward J. Keating and John A. Dorsey, and Sgt. Arthur M. Eunson. The indictment against them charged conspiracy to allow gambling in Boston.

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Make Letters to 'Boys' Newsy and Cheery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The American "Doughboy" gets more mail than any other soldier in history, but the letter he likes best is one full of news about what his own folks back home are doing.

Disclosing today the results of a survey conducted among soldiers and sailors at home and overseas in co-operation with the Army's Special Service Division, the Office of War Information reported that whereas in World War 1 the average "Yank" received three pieces of mail a week, now he gets 14 of them—letters, newspapers, and parcels. But he'd rather hear from home and family than anything else.

He's just about the "writinest" fighting man of all time; sends home a third as much mail as he receives, and gives up plenty of off-duty hours to maintain the lines of communication stretching back to fireside and friends.

The Army and Navy are very efficient postmen, the survey discloses. To speed mail delivery, a plane-shuttling service has been maintained over the entire North African front—the first time in the history of war that regular air-mail service has been established over combat areas. Postal clerks board the plane and "work" the mail, sorting and casing it in flight.

Soldiers like to have their mail cheery and newsy, the survey finds. They don't like letters that complain and gripe, especially those which talk about the "hardships" civilians have to endure. On occasion, a serviceman has been so concerned by a letter bearing upon a serious situation back home which he couldn't do anything about, that it has distracted him at the front from taking care of his own safety.

Mail Important to Morale

Yes, mail has a big effect on morale.

As one marine put it:

"You go through your battles and you don't want to think about them. You want to relax, just to relax some way. Then you hear mail is coming. Maybe you hear it will come in a week, and that is like tomorrow because you haven't had mail for so long. When the sacks come, it doesn't seem as if you could wait while they sort the envelopes out."

And from a sailor:

"When the tanker pulled alongside to give us oil, they brought sacks with mail for three months. The skipper declared that afternoon a holiday for everybody except those on necessary duty—for reading mail and answering it."

"In most cases, the soldier reads his letters first, then he eats," Brig. Gen. Clayton S. Adams, Chief of the Army Postal Service, reported after a 35,000-mile inspection tour of Army post offices in the African and Asiatic war theaters.

An examination of answers given by 111 enlisted men at one station overseas showed that soldiers like to receive letters dealing, first of all, with their own families, including:

How the folks are getting along economically; what's being done to aid the war effort; and, that everybody is "okay and busy." Then news about friends and the home town, including girls the soldier knows [if they're single], who is marrying whom, general happenings, sports—especially the home teams—and how the war is affecting business and local conditions.

How often do servicemen write? In a study made of 1,834 Americans in 15 Army stations in Britain, 43 per cent of those off duty on a typical night wrote one letter; 36 per cent wrote two; 14 per cent wrote three, and seven per cent scratched away on four or more.

To handle all this, the Army has inducted thousands of experienced postal clerks. An officer's candidate school at Fort Washington, Md., and a school for enlisted men at Westchester, Pa., train the men for the special problems of Army postal service. The result: Although more than 10 per cent of overseas mail is incorrectly addressed, yet 97 per cent of these problem letters are eventually delivered.

Postal clerks carry pistols and tommy guns, and on his global inspection trip, General Adams visited one Army post office 15 feet underground on a much-bombed airfield. The Army mailman is never far from the front lines.

Fan Letters Not So Popular

The serviceman doesn't care so much for "fan letters" written by strangers who happen to join a "Write a Fighter" club. He prefers mail from people he knows. He likes to receive newspaper clippings, especially from home-town papers. He likes food packages, providing he isn't so far away or traveling so fast that the food will be spoiled by the time he receives it.

V-mail has been a big success in hustling mail to the fighting forces. Approximately 20 per cent of all mail now going overseas is now V-mail, and 50,000,000 micro-filmed V-mail letters have been transmitted. Nor has a single letter been lost, because the original letters are always held at the point of dispatch until notice is received that their micro-filmed duplicates have arrived safely. If the ship carrying the rolls of V-mail film is sunk, the letters are reprocessed and sent by the next available means of transportation.

One thing a serviceman likes to write about is what is in store for him when victory is won. As one solder's letter phrased it:

"Will we have to wait for more than six months after the duration for our discharge? Will we be stuck in any Army of occupation? Will our jobs really be protected for us: What kind of life will we pick up when we get back? Will the felows who are discharged first get the best breaks? Will the Government continue to regulate employment and say where and for how much we will work? Will salaries and wages be raised for us when we get back in our old jobs to meet the increased cost of living? Will the taxes to come be so heavy that we can't return to our old standard of living?"

From long experiencce in handling troop mail, the Army Postal Service has devised simple rules for those who write to servicemen. They advise:

Use V-mail wherever possible. If using ordinary mail, include return address on upper left hand corner of envelope, and leave plenty of white space on the envelope for forwarding data by the postmaster.

Write on one side of page only, if you don't want the censor's shears, cutting out material on a page, to destroy harmless writing on the reverse side.

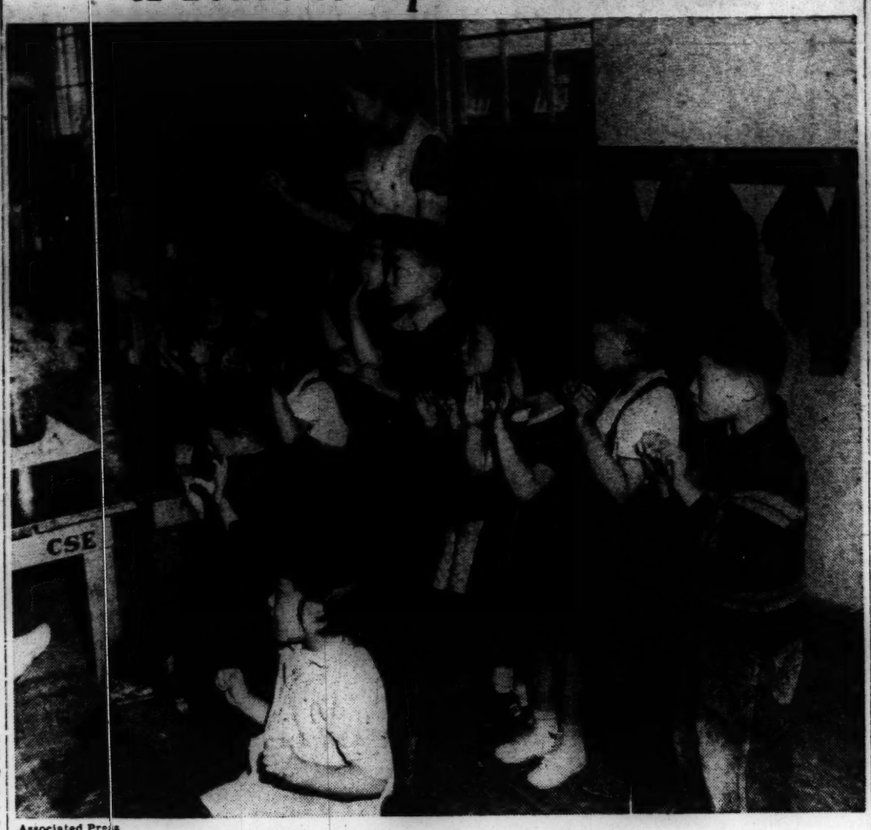
Never include information concerning troop movements, military production or security measures taken to protect war plants and local facilities. Don't mention the weather. When sending pictures, make sure no information of a military nature is included. The enemy might get hold of this mail somehow.

Try to include the soldier's complete address, including name, rank, serial number, service organization, the Army post office number or port post office through which mail is to be handled. If this information is not available, however, you may inquire of the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. for the correct mailing address.

If all the advice to letter writers were summed up, it would probably amount to this:

"Write about him and you. Recall the people he knew and the things he did. Tie in the things of today with the past in which he had a part. When you start to write him, forget that you have any troubles. Tell him about the good things that happen. Cheer him about the present and future. Write often. Don't wait for his reply before writing."

A Touch of Japan in California



Associated Press

They're Singing an English Folk Song

The Relocation Center at Tulelake produces this unusual scene of children of Japanese descent giving the appropriate gestures in their singing of an English song under the direction of Aiko Sumoke, assistant teacher. This is a phase of transfer of Japanese from West Coast areas in the American Army's decision to keep from defense zones any person whose past affiliations might make him susceptible to enemy influences.

Tiny Warships Planned For Fighting Subs

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday it is ordering quantity production of two types of small warships expected to contribute greatly to the fight against enemy submarines.

One is a 180-foot steel patrol craft designed especially for seaworthiness so that it will be suitable for convoy duty in rough northern waters.

Several of this type already have been launched and contracts for building nearly 100 of them have been awarded to three private shipbuilders—the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, Chicago; the Wiliamette Iron and Steel Corporation, Portland, Ore., and the Albina Engine and Machine Works, Portland, Ore.

The other, designated the PCS, is an adaptation of the familiar 136-foot wooden mine sweeper. Of the same size as the minesweeper, it will carry depth charges and similar anti-submarine armament instead of the sweeping gear of the anti-mine vessel.

"The PCS are under construction at a number of yards which have been building wooden minesweepers," the navy said, and the first of them has been launched.

The new types join a growing fleet of anti-submarine ships. Other recent additions are the destroyer escort, a modification of the regular destroyer, and the frigate, a development resulting from the British corvette which was one of the first deep water anti-submarine ships of this war.

Socialist Workers Group Backs 4th International

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The Third International is "dead," according to the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party, which in a statement released for publication today calls upon the Communists to join the Fourth International, founded by Leon Trotsky. The Committee finds that the Comintern long ago ceased to be a "revolutionary international," its "degeneration" having begun in 1924, after the passing of Nikolay Lenin.

"The degeneration was caused by the isolation of the first workers' state in capitalistic encirclement and the rise in the Soviet Union of a privileged bureaucracy, product of the economic and cultural backwardness of the agrarian country inherited from the czars," the National Committee's statement says.

Coincidentally, the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party in the United States, began yesterday the publication of a series of articles in support of the dissolution of the Third International.

"That the leading body of an international working-class organization frankly recognizes that it has outlived its useful function and has even become a hindrance to the growth of workers' parties in various lands must not be mistaken as a sign of weakness or of helpless collapse," it says. "On the contrary, it is a token of the present strength, vitality, and basic Marxist-Leninist approach of all those forces throughout the world which for a quarter of a century maintained and sought to extend workers' unity through the medium of the Comintern."

While the Stalinist and Trotskyist factions were debating the subject of dissolution of the Third International, Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet friendship, issued a statement today calling for placing United States-Soviet relations "on a firmer and more permanent basis in line with the 20-year anglo-Soviet alliance signed a year ago."

"Our own country," Mr. Lamont said, "is in effect already a partner in this alliance through the United States-Soviet war pact signed on June 11 last following the historic visit of Foreign Minister Molotoff to this country."

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Farm Families Returning As Midwest Floods Recede

By the Associated Press

Farm families in many parts of the six-state Midwest flood zone, evacuated before rising waters from scores of rivers, were returning to their water-damaged homes and inundated lands today to begin to reshape their summer program of food production.

The evacuees in many of the flooded areas returned to their homes as the danger of further rising waters passed, but thousands of others remained in refugee shelters, mostly in Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri. More than 160,000 persons were driven from their homes by the floods.

Other thousands in communities along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers still were on guard against the two surging streams. The situation in many river towns, although somewhat improved, remained critical, said Army engineers.

As the farmers in many areas surveyed the damage to their crops and property from the worst flood in the mid-continent area since 1937, an emergency conference of Federal officials and representatives of the six states affected by the flood opened in St. Louis, Mo. The meeting, called by War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, was to map plans for the prompt restoration of farm production in the 3,651,000 acres of water-covered land in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas. Crop and property damage has been estimated at millions of dollars.

Rooftop Rescues

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The Coast Guard has removed more than 5,000 persons to safety from flooded farmlands of the Missouri, Mississippi, and Illinois River Valleys, the Navy reported yesterday. Some rescues were effected through holes cut in the roofs of inundated houses.

"The rescues through the rooftops were necessary," the Navy said, "where residents had taken refuge in the upper stories of their homes and then found that the flood waters continued to rise."

Also removed from flooded lands were 2,000 horses and cattle, more than 2,000 hogs, and "innumerable chickens, sheep, goats, and other livestock," the Navy reported.

More than 400 Coast Guardsmen and 67 vessels are being used in the relief work.

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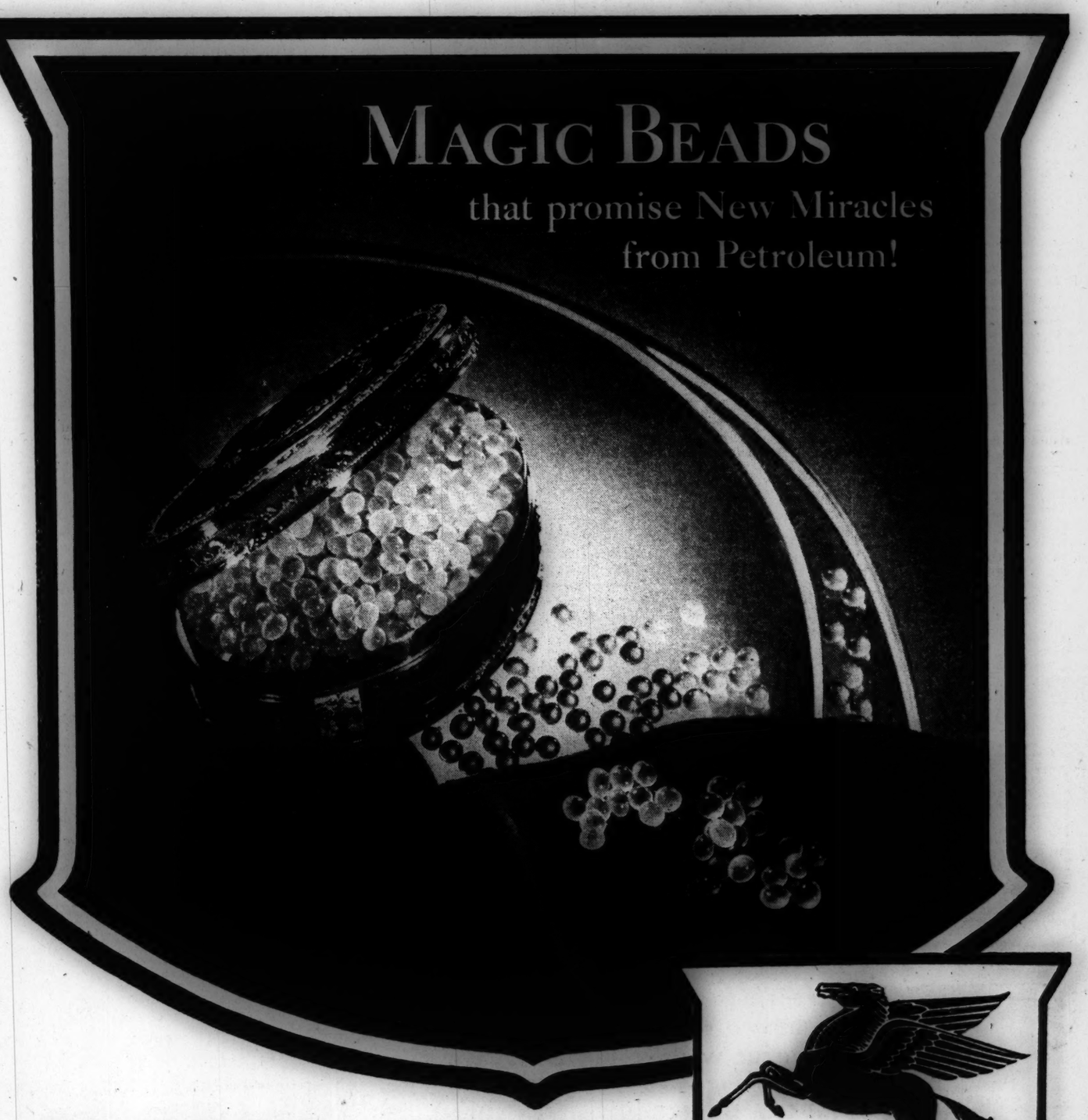

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TUNE IN RAYMOND GRAM SWING—Blue Network Coast-to-Coast, 10 P.M., E.W.T., Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs.

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New Show Opens at the Copley—Boston Art Exhibitions

Fred Keating Heads Cast Of 'Sugar 'n' Spice' Musical

Edward Gould's new musical revue, "Sugar 'n' Spice," which made its delayed debut with a matinee performance yesterday at the Copley, is a simple, unpretentious, and slender affair, which relies on its sketches, songs, and dances, and has little to offer in the way of production numbers. The cast is small but lively. Musical accompaniments are provided by a pair of pianists.

Fred Keating, who is probably the best-known member of the company, acts as an informal master of ceremonies and takes part in a few skits in his own behalf. Larry Martin is more conspicuous. He is on and off the stage in half a dozen numbers that bear resemblance to the Abbott and Costello style of humor. He even lends a hand in a bit of dance. Mr. Keating, who is an amiable entertainer, seemed a little fagged at the afternoon performance, but Mr. Martin was irrepressibly energetic.

The revue introduces a number of unfamiliar talents. Don Liberto, who is credited with staging the dances, also participates in many of them. At the first performance the choregraphy appeared more tentative than fully developed but it had moments. Norma Shea, a neat little dancer, accompanies him in some of the numbers; Lucille Matthews, Hilda Morse and David Brooks carry the most of the singing, and lend a hand in other directions as is to be expected in a small company. Ann Francine contributes one or two husky-voiced ballads and takes part in some of the sketches.

The sketches, supplied by Charles Sherman, follow a familiar pattern. There is one, for instance, about a man who finds that the prize money which comes to him is consumed by one tax after another. And there is another about a fellow lost in a dimout who fruitlessly inquires for directions until he is carried off by the police to a lockup on the street he had been seeking. That is a type of routine that doubtless reaches back into antiquity, but it always furnishes a measure of amusement.

One or two of the songs by Al Schofield and Norman Zeno are off-color. The liveliest of the tunes are "Circus," which winds up the first act, and "Little WAAC," which stands near the end of the second.

E. F. M.

'Sugar 'n' Spice'

At the Copley—New revue presented by Edward Gould, with sketches by Charles Sherman, lyrics by Norman Zeno, and music by Al Schofield. Other material by Joe Meyers and Lou Daly. Scenery designed by Clarence Hanson. Drapes and curtains designed by Paul Rene DuBois. Costumes by Mahieu, Inc. Dances staged by Don Liberto. The cast includes Fred Keating, Larry Martin, Norma Shea, Hilda Morse, Ann Francine, David Brooks, Don Liberto, Lucille Matthews, Hal Conklin, and Ruth Tremaine.

Art Students' Show

Through June the annual exhibition of work by students will be on view at the Boston Museum School, The Fenway. The full scope of the curriculum may be seen in this large and varied display, which includes oil painting, drawing, print-making, ceramics, silver work, and sculpture.

Though the armed forces are gradually absorbing the young men, it is gratifying to find the students working at full tilt. The curriculum is intensive. The students are subjected to sturdy discipline. From the first exercises, basic principles are inculcated. In painting the pupils begin by familiarizing themselves with form, texture, color, composition. They come to grips with pictorial phenomena and learn to see and compose and distribute things in relation to each other.

The drawings show a remarkable versatility. In this medium, too, a high regard for form, clarity, organization and rhythm is inculcated. The students seem to have a good deal to say in the smaller dimensions of drawing and print.

The sculpture is notably plastic and pliant, varying from the abstract to the decorative, avoiding adherence to topographic likeness. The jewelry shows a high standard of workmanship in many beautiful, nicely executed designs. The ceramics include some pieces of good shape, delicate colors, and silken glaze.

D. A.

© Paramount

William Bendix, Loretta Young, and Alan Ladd
In "China," continuing for a second week at the Metropolitan

Bruno

Wilbur Evans and Kitty Carlisle
In "The Merry Widow" revival at the Boston Opera House

Mrs. Kaufman Elected

The Society for the Publication of American Music, Oscar Wagner, president, announces the election of Mrs. Helen L. Kaufman as secretary to succeed Marion Bauer. Miss Bauer, secretary for the past 10 years, has been elected vice-president.

The Society, a non-profit making organization, publishes chamber music by American composers. Next season it will be particularly interested in receiving works for the following combinations: Piano Trio, Piano Quartet, and voice with chamber music. Compositions must be by American citizens, native or naturalized. They should be sent between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1943, to Mrs. Kaufmann, 58 West Twelfth Street, New York.

Manuscripts should be marked with a pseudonym, but the composer's real name and address should be enclosed in a separate envelope with the pseudonym marked on the outside. Manuscripts will be returned express collect after they have been examined.

Victory Concert

The nineteenth Victory Concert for service men and their guests, sponsored by the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by faculty members of the Longy School of Music, with Alga Averino, soprano. Service men and women may obtain tickets for themselves and one guest at the Buddies Club, Liberty 1381, or at the museum.

Porcelains for the Museum

A new unit has been added to the decorative arts wing of the Museum of Fine Arts. This is a room paneled in woodwork of the Louis XV type and fitted with shelves upon which has been arranged a large and beautiful collection of Chinese Export Porcelain. The paneling and ceramic ware come from the country home of Helena Woolworth McCann in Syosset, Long Island.

The Museum is already in possession of a splendid Louis XVI room and several galleries laden with specimens of French weaving, carving, ceramics, jewelry of the epoch. The newly installed room is octagonal and its delicately designed panels of exquisite carving show the flowing grace of the rococo mode. Some elements have been added by craftsmen of today who still possess the gift of working after the old manner. The restlessness and exuberance of the rococo implies a lack of discipline, and yet there is order in the seeming waywardness, symmetry in the rambling curves.

The arrangement of porcelain is striking for bright color and varied patterns. The porcelains manufactured in China in the eighteenth century for European and American markets were accommodated to every taste. The Chinese had had a long experience in ceramic manufacture and the export porcelains do not rank with the earlier wares. However, they bear the mark of good tradition and taste. At their best, they are very handsome indeed, and the McCann Collection is said to contain choicest specimens.

The decoration varies. It includes simple borders, floral all-over patterns. Scriptural illustration, and portrayals of ships and armorial devices. It is amusing to see how the Chinese painter-decorators served their western customers, providing them with colors and fantasies and pictures they believed the buyers would like best. There is a mixture of art and industry, business and connoisseurship in the Chinese export porcelains that is entertaining and informing. We learn from them something of the caliber of taste that prevailed in England and America at the time. The tableware of yesterday is treasured today.

D. A.

'Jane Eyre' for Boston

A stage version of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," starring Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler, will come to the Plymouth Theater for a two-week engagement starting Monday, June 7. The dramatization by Helen Jerome, in which Katharine Hepburn appeared at the Colonial Theater in 1936, will be used.

'Merry Widow' Schedule

Monday evening performances will be omitted for "The Merry Widow" at the Boston Opera House and Sunday night performances substituted.

Opening Tonight

At the Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," Franz Lehár's operetta in a revival presented by Clarence Nordstrom as the first of a series of summer productions. Kitty Carlisle and Wilbur Evans head a cast which includes Elizabeth Houston, James Montgomery, John Cherry, Paul Reed, Mary Dyer, and Stanley Harrison. The dancing has been directed by Carl Randall, and the book by Charles Sinclair. Curtain at 8:30.

Reception Planned For Miss Curry By Eastern Star

Highest officials of the Order of the Eastern Star in Massachusetts, including several Past Grand Matrons and Patrons, are to participate in the reception to Miss Pauline P. Curry, of Brookline, new Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, at the Continental Hotel, Cambridge, May 29.

The reception is to be given by Brookline Chapter of which Miss Curry is a Past Worthy Matron, and is to be one of the most brilliant fraternal events of the year. Past and presiding officers of individual Chapters are to attend. Mrs. Bertha F. Heald is Worthy Matron and Henry S. C. Cummings, Worthy Patron of Brookline Chapter.

Following dinner, the reception and an entertainment has been arranged with dancing to climax the evening.

Miss Curry who holds the highest office within the gift of members of the Order in this Commonwealth, began her Eastern Star career in 1926 when she joined Brookline Chapter. She became its Worthy Matron in 1933, and served as a Deputy Grand Matron in 1937. She is a member of the Brookline Woman's Club.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"Sugar 'n' Spice," by Sherman, Zeno and Schofield. Featuring Fred Keating, Anne Francine, Don Liberto, and Hal Conklin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur — "Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Kodmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Program by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor, assisted by Jan Veen and his Studio Dancers. Benefit for Solomon Islands Mission Fund. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 3:45, 6, 9:20. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 1:25, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"Spring Song," a Russian film. 1:50, 5, 8:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Don Quixote," Feodor Chaliapin. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Un Carnet de Bal," Raimu and Harry Bauer. 1, 4:20, 7:40.

Kenmore—"Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "House Across the Bay," George Raft, Joan Bennett. 1, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Majestic—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 11:46 a.m., 2:30, 5:22, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:18 a.m., 1:06, 3:54, 6:42, 9:30.

Modern — "Air Force," John Garfield. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9:05. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum — "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:05, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount — "The Avengers," Richard Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:30, 9:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Follow the Band," Frances Langford, Alvino Rey and the King Sisters. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25 9:05.

Scollay—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:40. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"The Road to Tokyo," "Army Show," "Screen Snapshots No. 7," "Aqua Aces," "Army Doctor," "Gem Jams," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"The Aleutian Road to Tokyo," "Swimming Stars," "Disney Satire," "Doctors at War," "Hobbies," "Supermouse Cartoon," "Fort Belvoir," "Monterrey, Mexico," newsreels and shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man Trap," Henry Stephenson. 9:35 a.m., 12, 2:20, 4:40, 7:05, 9:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 10:45 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

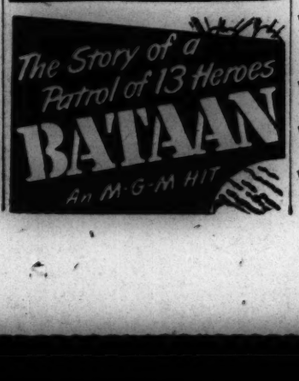
Uptown — "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1, 4:25, 8. "Air Force," James Garfield, Gig Young. 2:05, 5:35, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "The Powers Girl," Anne Shirley, George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Fall In," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "Three Mosquiteers," 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Stern. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder in the B.g House." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.
Coolidge Corner: "The Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.
Cleveland Circle: "Happy, Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "A Night to Remember," Brian Aherne, Loretta Young. 1:45, 7:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 2, 8.
Harvard: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Undercover Man," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ravaged Earth." "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.
Codman Square: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Meanest Man in the World."
EVERETT — Capitol: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 8:10. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2:05, 9:55.
Park: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Arabian Nights," Sabu, Maria Montez, Jon Hall.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:38, 4:37, 8:15. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien. 2:51, 6:10, 9:29.
Mystic: "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:20, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 2:47, 8:32.
Orpheum: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn, John Wayne.
Strand: "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. 3:25, 8:30. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Margin for Error," Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Reveille for Beverly," Ann Miller.
Fellsway: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Anna Sten.
NATICK—Colonial: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Happy, Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin, Rudy Vallee. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Payoff," Tina Thayer, Tom Brown. "Cat People," Simone Simon. 2, 8.
Strand: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Dixie Dugan," Lois Andrews, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone.
Strand: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.
Capitol: "Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Undercover Man," William Boyd.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Escape from Crime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:34, 8:09. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 3:51, 9:36.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. "Laugh Your Blues Away."
Coolidge: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. Selected Shorts.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Sundays continuous from 5 p. m.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Happy, Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin, Rudy Vallee. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morrison.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 2:30, 7:50.

Amusements



AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

OPENS TONIGHT 8:30
Franz Lehar's Classic Operetta
★ KITTY CARLISLE
★ WILBUR EVANS
Presented by Clarence Nordstrom
Downtown ticket Office: Wilbur Theatre
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Evenings: $2.90 to 55c. Matinees: Wed. and Sat., $1.65 to 55c (Tax Incl.) Performances Sun. Eves.—No Monday Performance

COLONIAL — TONIGHT, 8:30
Extra Memorial Day Mat. Mon.
POP. MAT. SAT. 55c to $1.65
"JUNIOR MISS"
A TRANSCONTINENTAL SMASH!
MAT. SAT. $1.65 to 55c
EVES. & SAT. MATS. $2.20

BOSTON
BOSTON GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2:15 and 8:15
DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7
LAST THREE DAYS
(Final Performance Sat. Night, May 29)
RINGLING BROS AND BARNUM BAILEY CIRCUS
Tickets Admitting to Everything including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Adv. Except Sat. and Sund.
Entire Upper Balcony $1.65 75c
TICKETS at GARDEN and PILGRIM'S

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION - RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL - ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER—THIRD WEEK!
JEAN ARTHUR • JOEL McCREA • CHARLES COBURN
in GEORGE STEVENS'
"The MORE the MERRIER"
Directed by George Stevens • A Columbia Picture
ON THE STAGE: "Melody Time"—a bright-spirited and captivating concord of gaiety and music . . . produced by Russell Markert with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet and Choral Ensemble. Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600
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BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

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LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Lana TURNER Robert YOUNG
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS
— plus —
"HARRIGAN'S KID"

EXETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
LAST THREE DAYS!
ROBERT DONAT
"Young Mr. Pitt"
"SPRING SONG"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
"THE AVENGERS"
"SALUTE FOR THREE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"CHINA"
"He Hired the Boss"

UPTOWN AT SYMPHONY SQ.
"AIR FORCE"
JOHN GARFIELD
ALSO — "SO'S MY BOY"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

EAST 2 WEEKS!
19th MONTH! HIT THAT WON CRITICS' PRIZE
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of Bwy. (Ba. perf. Sun.) Evgs. Incl. Sun., Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
By Florence Ryerson & Colin Clements
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10-3.85. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $1.10-2.75
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-CONDITIONED

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-9540.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Reuben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY GARDE, ALFRED DRAKE, JOSEPH BULOFF, JOAN ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.75

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
FLORENCE REED
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45th St. Air Conditioned.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A PLAY YOU MUST SEE—DESERVES THE ADJECTIVE GREAT"—World-Tel.
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Ralph BELLAMY, Shirley BOOTH
DOROTHY SANDS—SKIPPY HOMEIER
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, West of B'way. Cl. 6-9870
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed., Sat. & May 31

Truckers Deliver War Goods, Then Go Back to Striking

The strike of 350 Boston truck drivers went back on today, after they finished delivering war freight last night.

"Officials of Local 25 of the teamsters' union have ordered the men back to work and the international organizer has done the same thing," John F. English the international organizer, said. "We have instructed them to abide by the decision of the War Labor Board. The employers are also willing to go along with the War Labor Board.

"We want the War Labor Board to clarify a previous ruling it made, and will abide by it findings. We have done all we can. The men are staying out in the face of union instructions to return to their jobs. Conferences continue to be held, however, and every day brings progress."

All Government trailer freight held at the M. & M. Transportation Company of Somerville, largest of the struck concerns, was delivered yesterday. By a margin of 20 minutes the closing of a department of the Simplex Wire & Cable Company of Cambridge was averted. The company had concluded it must shut down the department at noon yesterday if missing supplies held up by the strike were not received. At 20 minutes to 12 the M. &. M. got in the delivery.

The walkout of city delivery men continued today, as they went along with the over-the-road drivers in sympathy in the seven concerns involved.

Resorts in Connecticut Looking for Good Season

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27—The recreation season is opening, and in spite of gasoline restrictions, dimouts and food rationing, the Connecticut resort industry is feeling fairly chipper. The restrictions, in fact, may be the cause of this early-summer cheer.

If Connectiut people cannot go to their usual summer haunts, they may be able to reach the shore and lakes in their own State. New York City is near by, and vacations in Connecticut may look more attainable to New Yorkers than trips to more distant areas. This is the reasoning of the summer hotel proprietors.

The State Government, through its Development Commission, is backing them up with paid advertisements in the New York papers. To date, the commission reports, inquiries about vacation possibilities are running 37 per cent ahead of 1942.

Sidney A. Edwards, Director of the Commission's activities, has found only a handful of Connecticut resorts planning to stay closed this summer, and these are the few that are tucked away in the hills inaccessible except by automobile travel. The shore resorts, served on fairly convenient schedules by trains and buses, are not greatly worried about people being able to reach them. Some of the lake and hill resorts are also located on bus routes.

More serious is the matter of food supply. Some of the summer markets that have operated in the past to serve the shoreline towns will keep their doors closed this year. The problem of obtaining supplies is too great to overcome for the short summer season. The remaining markets, it has been reported, may have difficulty in increasing their stocks to take care of the increased business. Representations have been made to the Office of Price Administration and the Food Distribution Administration, but answers have not eliminated the doubts in the minds of the recreation people. Help, too, is another problem. The dining-room service may be slower than patrons have been accustomed to in past years.

The effect of the latest gasoline restrictions has not yet been felt, but people are definitely forbidden to use their cars in search of summer rents. Commuting to and from the shore will certainly be out of the question. Travel back and forth from one resort to another and trips to the summer theaters will be impossible if the letter of the regulations is obeyed. It seems likely that there will be more front-porch sitting at the shore resorts. People will do more shopping at home before they go to their summer camps, and they will stay for shorter periods than has been their custom in the past.

Food Facilities

A majority of Connecticut factories have less than adequate facilities for feeding their employees, the State Health Department reported this week, and the lunch pail is still depended on for the mid-shift meal of thousands of war workers. The Nutrition Committee of the State War Council has begun a program, in cooperation with industrial managers, to encourage the packing of nutritionally balanced lunches in these pails. Absenteeism, says the Health Department, may be largely caused by fatigue due to lack of an adequate diet.

Home for Governor

The Governor of Connecticut, at last, is to have an official home. The General Assembly named a commission to provide an executive mansion, and the commission is looking over the available properties now. There is no talk of building a home. One of those now on the market will have to do.

Something fairly close to the State Capitol is wanted, but the commission thinks that distance could be as much as eight or 10 miles. The house will be furnished, but the Governor will be expected to pay his own living expenses. "A man with a $12,000 salary should not also get additional money for expenditures," according to Representative Virginia L. Blood of Darien who proposed the bill.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—War Ration Book 3 now being issued as replacement for Books 1 and 2 when needed on basis of mailed applications recently distributed.

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, varying from those which went into effect May 17, will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book 2, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish.

Today—Red "J" stamps became valid May 23 and will be good through June.

Red "E" to "H" stamps will expire on May 31.

May 30—Red "K" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 6—Red "L" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 13—Red "M" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

June 20 Red "N" stamps become valid; expire June 30.

Canned Goods

June 7—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire. Date extended from original May 31 expiration date to avert end-of-month buying rush.

Today—Blue stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire July 7.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds.

Today — Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available on stamps 15 and 16 (5 pounds on each stamp) valid until Oct. 31. This will be in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds of sugar through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

May 31—Stamp No. 24 good for one pound of coffee through June 30.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date. Expiration dates of B, C, and T coupons vary.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

Today — Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31 — Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Stamp No. 18 will be valid for one pair of shoes after June 15. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Wellesley College Held Meal-Taxless

Wellesley Colleeg is not required to obtain a license under the meal tax law setting a 5 per cent tax on meals $1 or more "regularly served to the public," the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ruled today.

Teh court also intimated that most other colleges and charitable institutions are also exempt from the licensing provisions. The court said that Wellesley was not engaged in the business of regularly furnishing meals or food to the public and was not required to register under the taxing statute and to secure a certificate.

Everett E. Stone

Everett E. Stone, who passed on yesterday at his Longmeadow home, was formerly Mayor of Springfield and member of the State Public Utilities Commission. He went to Springfield in 1887 as an Assistant Division Engineer for the Boston & Albany Railroad. Seven years later he became Chief Engineer, a post he retained until he resigned in 1910.

First appointed to the State Public Service Commission by Governor Foss in 1913, he was reappointed by a succession of governors, serving 20 years in all. Mr. Stone served as Councilman and Alderman as well as Mayor of Springfield.

Milk Shortage Charges Countered by OPA Chief

Countering charges that Federal agency "bungling" had caused a milk shortage crisis in Massachusetts, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, today cited a statement which he had sent to the local health boards.

"Contrary to statements, there is nothing in OPA regulations prohibiting efficiency of production or distribution of milk," he said, in answering the statement issued last night by the State Legislative Committee on Agriculture.

In this statement, prepared for forwarding to each of the New England Governors and Members of Congress, the Legislative Committee declared that the milk industry faced a "paradox where one agency, namely, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is working hard to increase production, and another agency, namely the OPA, in many cases makes it impossible to continue production."

The Committee's report said that Massachusetts farmers had an average milk production cost of nine cents a quart at the farm, while their income was limited to eight and one-quarter cents a quart. "There is no question in our minds," the statement said, "as to where the major blame should and will ultimately rest for our food shortages. . . . We charge the multifarious, bungling agencies of our Federal Government with the odium."

The statement was signed by Senator Thomas H. Johnston (R) of Clinton, and 13 other members of the Committee.

Director Backman pointed out that on March 15 the OPA authorized a temporary increase from 15 to 16 cents a quart for delivered family milk, with the proviso which was properly announced and incorporated in the order—to which the milk companies at that time agreed—that the price on May 15 should be 15½ cents.

Before this order was issued on March 15, Mr. Backman continued, OPA conferred with the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, with producers, distributors, and the Federal Office of Milk Distribution. The Washington Dairy Section of the OPA was reluctant to raise retail prices a full cent a quart, he added, but agreed to do so for two months, after which there would be a one-half cent reduction.

Farmers, he said, will continue to receive the same price as always for their milk, distributors receiving a half-cent more than they had been getting before the March 15 temporary increase.

Mr. Backman then went on to outline seven points wherein the OPA had not prohibited efficiency of production or distribution.

1.—OPA regulations do not prohibit every-other-day deliveries.

2. OPA regulations do not prohibit the use of paper containers.

3. OPA regulations do not prohibit a larger differential between delivered prices and store prices; for example, in New York it is 3 cents.

4. OPA regulations do not prohibit a local ceiling for a single quart of milk and a progressively lower price for additional quarts.

5. OPA regulations do not prohibit the fullest possible use of all available resources for distribution such as pooling of deliveries not only in the interest of lower prices but to preserve gasoline, rubber, and manpower so vitally needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

6. OPA regulations do not discourage or prohibit the sale of family milk, a particularly desirable and healthy food.

7. OPA regulations do not require any reduction in butter-fat content by the dealer or by anybody.

Any scarcity of milk, Mr. Backman added, rests not on price regulations but upon the supply the farmer produces.

Beneš to Discuss 'Four Freedoms' On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, speaks tonight on "The Atlantic Charter and Central Europe," discussing the Four Freedoms, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording 11:15 p. m.

Because of a last-minute change, America's Town Meeting of the Air has substituted tonight's subject, which will be "Will Russia's Abolition of the Comintern Help Win the Peace?" Speakers are Dr. Max Lerner, Professor at Williams College, for the affirmative, and Louis Fisher, author and journalist, for the negative. Interrogators are James G. McDonald and Henry J. Taylor, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Treasure Hour of Song presents a program of songs by Woodforde-Finden, Victor Herbert, Manna-Zucca, Mascagni and Strauss sung by Licia Albanese, soprano, and Francesco Valentino, baritone. Alfredo Antoni conducts the orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Tribute will be paid to the important part band music has played in the development of music in the Americas on Music of the New World, with Josef Stopak conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Bob Crosby will continue to substitute for his brother Bing until June 10, when Bing returns from his Army camp tours. Fibber McGee and Molly are again guests on the program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Rudy Vallee has invited Bert Lahr to be his guest, same station at 9:30 p. m.

Ban on Gambling and Race Tracks Urged by N. H. Congregationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., May 27—A resolution demanding that the Governor and all State authorities use every means to suppress gambling, especially at Rockingham race track, was adopted by delegates attending the 142d annual meeting of the New Hampshire Congregational Christian Conference at the Pilgrim Church here.

The resolution concerning operation of Rockingham race track read:

"In keeping with the historical trend of the Congregational denomination in this country in making pronouncements on moral and spiritual issues, be it resolved that we reaffirm our opposition to all forms of gambling as demoralizing alike to all personal and social well-being, and that we call upon the Governor of the State and all in authority amongst us to use every available means to suppress and stamp out all gambling practices, especially the race track, at the earliest possible moment."

Other resolutions called for the strictest regulation and control of the liquor industry, because it "constitutes not only a serious menace to the building of a Christian civilization, but is a chief cause of inefficiency, absenteeism and accidents in time of war"; announced opposition to persecution of minorities in "other lands," and "recognized the full measure of security and spiritual devotion of our chaplains and men and women in the various services."

Missing in Action From New England

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The names of 332 U. S. soldiers, including 23 from New England, missing in action, were announced last night by the War Department. Included were casualties in the Asiatic, European, Middle Eastern, and North African areas. The new Englanders listed were:

European Area

Connecticut

Scavello, Technical Sergeant Sebastian—Mrs. Jessie Scavello, mother, East Hartford.

Thornton, Technical Sergeant James H.—Henry P. Thornton, father, New Haven.

Maine

Livingstone, Sergeant Roy E.—Mrs. Florence M. Livingstone, mother, Augusta.

Newcomb, Staff Sergeant Fred A.—Mrs. Fred L. Newcomb, mother, Portland.

Massachusetts

Bevan, Staff Sergeant Donald J.—Mrs. Walter L. Bevan, mother, Springfield.

Collette, Staff Sergeant Joseph E.—Mrs. Pauline A. Collette, wife, North Chelmsford.

Fortin, First Lieut. Raymond W.—Louis A. Fortin, father, Fitchburg.

Hayes, Staff Sergeant John J.—Mrs. Grace F. Hayes, mother, Waltham.

Melchiondo, Staff Sergeant Charles J.—Mrs. Elizabeth Melchiondo, mother, Medford.

Roy, Staff Sergeant Anthony J.—Miss Rose D. Roy, sister, Fitchburg.

Snell, Staff Sergeant Donald J.—Mrs. Agnes R. Snell, mother, Arlington.

Rhode Island

Rekas, Staff Sergeant Joseph A.—Mrs. Mary Rekas, mother, West Warwick.

Middle East Area

Connecticut

Randall, First Lieut. William J.—Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, mother, Whittier.

Legras, Private Marcel A.—Joseph Legras, father, Hartford.

New Hampshire

Costanzo, First Lieut. Charles F.—Carl S. Constanzo, father, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Laferriere, Technical Sergeant William E.—Mrs. Myra C. Laferriere, Riverside.

North African Area

Connecticut

Pezzimenti, Private Anthony F.—Mrs. Antoinette D'Aprile, mother, Stamford.

Maine

Files, Capt. Maynard W.—Mrs. Elizabeth E. Files, wife, Bucksport.

Gott, Private Leslie W.—Mrs. Evie L. Gott, mother, McKinley.

Massachusetts

Mello, Private Herman J.—Mrs. Rose Mello, mother, Plymouth.

Moberg, Staff Sergeant Edward—Mrs. Hildue M. Moberg, mother, Sawyer.

Richards, Private Valmore J.—Mrs. Robia Janet Richards, wife, North Oxford.

'The Christian Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, May 28

12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, May 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Salmar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (43.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

300 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt; News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd; News.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle"; Sk.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan; News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Betty McGuire's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra; songs.

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Women's Defense Corps Completes Staff

By a Staff Photographer

Six New Members Are Named by Major Mary H. Ward

They are, from the left, Capt. Janie Gordon Weltman of Malden, Public Relations Officer; Capt. Helene Moreau of Cambridge, Adjutant; Maj. Katherine W. Thayer of Lancaster, head of plans and training; Maj. Gladys Loomis of West Medway, Intelligence Officer; Maj. Helen S. Coolidge of Milton, Personnel Officer, and Capt. Katherine G. Learson of Roslindale, Judge Advocate.

N. E. 'Early Birds' Now Getting Ration Book 3

Food Problems in New England

Many New England consumers—especially those who returned their application cards promptly—today received their new No. 3 War Ration Books in the mail. The only exception is Connecticut, which, according to Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Officer, Office of Price Administration, will begin mailing in a few days with the aid of insurance company employees, "whose skill has been offered to OPA."

Although it will take several weeks to distribute the 9,000,000 ration books required in the region, Mr. Shoup said that results obtained by hastily called volunteers have been excellent.

"I cannot praise too highly the aid of women, students, and other groups who are giving their time to this important task," the regional rationing officer declared. "They are handling the applications faster than we believed possible."

It would help the mailing staff, however, if every applicant spent an extra minute making sure that his application is properly filled out. Mr. Shoup urged applicants particularly to see that the birth date of each member of the family is given and that the form is signed. One more minute spent this way, he said, would save hours of time at the mailing centers.

Labor Representation

Organized labor was assured of representatives on local War Price and Rationing Boards in every industrial center in eastern Massachusetts by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director.

The assurance was given at a meeting of State OPA officials and labor union leaders called to discuss the "hold-the-line" order and a "roll back" of food prices.

Fruit Crops Short

Middle America has the fruit "our nation needs" and which it wants "desperately to sell us if only the ships were available," according to Charles Morrow Wilson, author and expert on Middle America relations.

"At least 75,000 tons of bananas are being wasted every month in Central America," he said in a prepared speech to the New England Export Club, and added, "in all, this year's total of domestic fruit crops is at least 1,800,000,000 pounds short.

"Never before has Caribbean trade been so important to the United States as it is today when the 10 nations of Middle America are our loyal allies in war; when the Far East hot lands which formerly supplied more than nine tenths of all tropical products used by United States industry are overrun and held hostage by Japan. Middle America is a world cradle of crops. It can very well be the ultimate mecca of mankind's agriculture."

Christian Science Program Over WEAF

Mrs. Helen de Stefano will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, May 30, from 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Our Spiritual Heritage."

This is the ninth program in the 1942-1943 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Labor's State Fund Measure Again Loses

State House Roundup

Labor's perennial bill to establish a State fund for workmen's compensation has been rejected by the Massachusetts House.

For the first time in many years, according to veteran legislators, proponents of the measure were unable to muster enough support to order a roll call.

Rejection came on a 90-to-38 standing vote refusing to substitute the original bill filed by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for an adverse report by the Committee on State Administration.

A motion to reconsider the defeat of the measure was called immediately after the report was accepted, and was rejected by a 125-to-87 roll call vote.

Clemency Granted

Two Massachusetts prisoners will receive their freedom as a result of their part in medical tests to which they submitted at the Norfolk Prison Colony.

Ralph J. Hamm of Springfield, who was serving three to five years for the holdup of a Westfield tavern, was voted a full pardon by the Executive Council, and Nicholas Waytovich of Springfield serving 33 to 45 years for a bus holdup in Lee had his sentence commuted to 14 to 20 years making him eligible for immediate parole. Both actions were recommended by Governor Saltonstall.

State Institution Probe

The living conditions of employees in State institutions will be investigated by a special commission as a result of an order adopted in the State Senate yesterday. Senator Charles I. Innes (R) of Boston, termed conditions a "disgrace" and charged that eight girl employees in one institution were required to live in one room reached only by a ladder.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg, 31m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front." Talk by Brent Woods. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.68meg, 25.6m.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5rN, 6.20meg, 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—8 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49m.
Moscow—9 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Irish Half-Hour. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg, 30.9m
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Concert. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49m; GRT, 7.15meg, 41.9m; GRX, 9.69meg, 30.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Delivery Limits Hit Good Humor—Ice Cream

The tinkling bell of the Good Humor ice cream wagon on summer evenings became a thing of the past today as the new delivery restrictions of the Office of Defense Transportation went into effect officially at 12:01 a. m. Ice cream may no longer be delivered to the consumer.

Soft drinks, also banned, may not even be delivered with the grocery order, explained M. Reed Colgan, district manager of ODT, at a meeting yesterday with conveyers and retailers gathered to hear clarification of the order.

Meanwhile, Washington predicted that the gasoline situation on the East Coast would become "progressively tighter" as the full impact of the Midwest floods is felt.

ODT reported a sharp reduction of more than 16 per cent in tank car deliveries during the 24-hour period ending at midnight Tuesday. It said further that it "still appears to be a reasonable estimate" that the flood temporarily will reduce eastern deliveries of oil at least one fifth and possibly as much as 50 per cent. With completion of repairs to the 24-inch oil pipe line into Norris City, Ill., it was expected that tank-car loadings would be resumed today at the rate of 75,000 barrels daily.

East Coast Loses Big Total

The line was inactive for seven days, resulting in a loss of about 800,000 barrels of petroleum to the East Coast.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, said today he saw no prospect of a letup in the East's petroleum shortage for "weeks" at least, although he admitted that if results of the pleasure driving ban were "extremely good" and normal conditions were soon resumed in the Midwest, the situation would improve.

He said that the flood and the damage to the "Big Inch" pipe line merely hastened "a crisis which was bound to occur anyhow in view of a continued use of motor gasoline at an excessive rate."

Bus, trains, and street car travel showed only slight effect today of the curtailment of the bus schedules. It was expected that the week end would furnish the first severe test of results, since midweek travel is always light. Individuals were urged by ODT to refrain as much as possible from all travel over the Memorial Day week end. Within the limits of the basic A ration, however, motorists would be allowed to visit cemeteries, it was announced.

Gas Stations Face Closings

Fred Moore, president of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, declared today that the severe reduction in revenues to gasoline filling stations would probably mean the closing of many of them, and eventually inadequate service for essential motor vehicles.

In the first action of its kind since the pleasure-driving ban went into effect, John V. Seymour, a Portland, Maine, baker was deprived of his entire gasoline rations for six months after having been found guilty of violating the regulation.

Chairmen of Portland's three rationing boards heard the case and declared that from testimony and evidence, Mr. Seymour's car must have been driven 826 miles on six gallons of gasoline. The defendant testified he had been using extra gasoline which he had stored, but the case was decided against him.

Store Displaying Unique War Posters

An exhibit of unusual wartime posters by Frances Fenton, Nantucket artist, went on display today in one of Jay's windows on Temple Place. They are designed by appliquéing linoleum on wood. There are 11 posters and their size varies from the largest which is 27 inches by 20, to the smallest, 14 by 12 inches.

They are Miss Fenton's own answer to the question: What can I do to help? Jay's will display the posters for at least a week in a window otherwise given over to all-white clothes and accessories. Afterward the posters will be available for exhibit elsewhere.

Red, white and blue is the predominating color scheme of the posters, and the subjects covered include the key-collection campaign, victory gardens, civilian defense, Red Cross, War Bonds, and conservation.

Police to Keep Cool

Acting Police Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh has ordered Boston policemen to don summer uniforms on Sunday, Memorial Day.

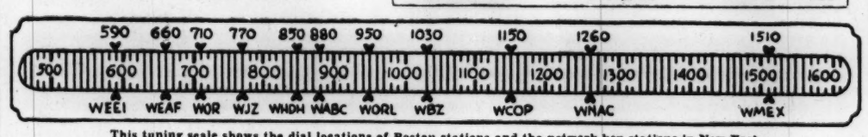
Usually policemen put on their summer attire in the middle of May but because of the late spring this year the "light weights" were not considered of sufficient warmth.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	"Hymns for Freedom"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book talk	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Your Home Front Reporter; News	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game	Duke Ellington Orch.
4:15		Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch		Shep Fields' Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Baseball Game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:45	B. Elliott: Song Shop	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Tony Pastor's Orchestra
5:00	Talk; Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comment	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sports; Music Interlude	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	"Yankee Yarns"	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Frazier Hunt; news	A. Templeton: Fighting	Music for Moderns; s'ngs	News from Abroad	Light Classics; music
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	for Home; Stars Revue	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orch.; Talk	R. Salinger: News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns; "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: religious program
7:45	'Mr. Keen'; drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news	
8:00	Ransom Sherman;	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	Music in Variety	Studio speaker
8:15	variety program	Lum 'n' Abner"	Brice; H. Stafford; orch.	Volney Hurd, news	"The Voice in the Wilderness"; dramatization
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle";	Irish Music
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Will Russia's Abolition	"Aldrich Family"; drama	comedy series	
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	of the Comintern Help	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album; Schumann: "Frauenliebe und
9:15		Win the Peace?"	Fibber McGee, Molly; or.	News Service	Leben"
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Richard Himber's Orch.	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Short Mysteries	orchestra; Bert Lahr	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Paul Sullivan, news	News; Studio Speaker
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	Durante; Cugat's Orch.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Richard Law: Food	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Page's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Dr. Eduard Beneš, talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Columbia Concert: Dr. Herrmann, con.	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	8o. American Serenade:	Day's End: music
11:30		Pete Herman's Orchestra	Josef Stopak, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30's	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott; food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	Breakfast Club	"Happy Jack"	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason"
11:00	"Date"; Drama	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	'Kick-Conga'
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard,	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew Interviews,	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor View, the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade" sk.	Sunny days; musicale	"Big Sister"; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Meet the Band; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Studio orchestra	"Guiding Light"; drama	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	'Pepper Young' sk.	Studio orchestra	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Club Fiesta	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	Do You Know Answer	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"		"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express, Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:30	Memorial Day Prgm.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game	Harold Grant's Orchestra
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"		Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
5:15	Date Book; Follies	DickTracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Stars in Revue	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics; music
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"The Yankee Starlets"	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	The Answer Man: quiz	Navy School of Music	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45	'Mr. Keen'; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Show;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	songs; band; com.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Alex Hartha's Orchestra	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playbill: F. God'rd,	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bach:
9:15	Tom, Dick & Harry	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Suite in A major
9:30	"The Browster	Mitchell Ayers' Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Bach:
9:45	Boy"; comedy serial	Orchestra; Narration	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. Kinz, m. c.	Suite in A major
10:00	"Caravan"; Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15	Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Excursions in Science
10:30	comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Page's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15	Rideout: "Jam"	Harry Green's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?'; drama	Ray Morton's Orchestra	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:30	Broadway Bandbox;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:48	Frank Sinatra, Or.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

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Italian Islands Scorched From Air; Losses on Attu Light

Continued from Page 1

ing on Attu, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported, American casualties have been relatively light, with preliminary reports indicating the Army has lost 127 killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing.

The Navy commuuniqué described the situation this way:

"North Pacific:

"1. On May 25.

"(A) A United States naval vessel bombarded Japanese shore installations in the Chichagof area and started numerous fires.

"(B) Army Warhawk (Curtiss P-40) fighters bombed the main camp area at Kiska. Hits were scored in the vicinity of gun emplacements and other installations.

"2. On May 26:

"(A) All buildings in the Chichagof area have been destroyed.

"(B) United States Army troops, after hard fighting, in a coordinated attack along the ridge of Chichagof corridor, succeeded in gaining a foothold on the high ground south of Chichagof.

"(C) The right flank of the United States Army's southern forces is opposed by a Japanese force dug in on a ridge south of Lake Cories.

"(D) Air support was provided by Army Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers and Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers, which attacked Japanese positions in the Chichagof area. Army Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters assisted by strafing attacks."

Main Enemy Position At Head of Harbor

From the communiqué and the War Secretary's discussion of the situation it appeared that the main enemy position is that at the head of Chichagof Harbor which is being heavily pounded by sea, air and ground troops.

However, the communiqué brought out, although Mr. Stimson did not develop it, the fact that the Japanese also still have a force in the area north of Lake Nicholas which lies south of Chichagof Harbor and about three miles away. The two enemy positions were obviously isolated from each other.

So far there has been no report of any heavy American action against the force in the area south of Lake Cories, which is north of Lake Nicholas.

The attacks on the ridge dominating the area around the head of Chichagof Harbor began on May 24.

Regarding casualties in North Africa, Secretary Stimson said United States Army losses from Nov. 8 to May 15 totaled 2,184 killed, 9,437 wounded and 6,937 missing or prisoners.

Total United Nations casualties in the Tunisian campaign, including British and French figures not reported in detail, were "less than 70,000," Mr. Stimson said. By contrast, he said, the Axis lost 30,000 killed, 26,400 wounded and 266,600 prisoners.

Japanese Admiral, Nazi General Killed

By the Associated Press

Two more important Axis military leaders have been killed.

The Berlin Radio in a dispatch from Tokyo said Rear Admiral Ryusako Yanagimoto "was drowned with his crew when his ship was sunk after a heroic fight." No details were given as to the theater of opertaions in which the sinking occurred.

Another German radiocast announced that Gen. Hoffman von Waldau, a member of the "Supreme Staff of the Luftwaffe," had been killed in action "over his sector front." Here again the scene was not identified.

Mediterranean:

New Bombings Of Islands

Allied headquarters in North Africa said bomb-loaded Lightnings, and Warhawks, both designed as fighter planes, kept up their asaults on Sardinian targets, hitting grounded aircraft at Villacirdro Airfield and leaving a large supply vessel burning at Golfo Aranci.

Warhawks also bombed the isolated little island of Pantelleria again.

Five enemy aircraft officially were reported destroyed in this theater in 24 hours, making a total of 348 Axis planes claimed destroyed in eight days in the air and on the ground by Northwest African Air Force squadrons alone.

The actual total undoubtedly is higher, air sources said, because no figures have been given out since early in the week regarding planes destroyed on the ground.

With 12 planes listed by Middle East and Malta fliers, the total for the period runs to at least 360 planes destroyed.

Today's Allied headquarters communiqué also announced that direct hits weer scored on the power station at Tirso, in Sardinia, whose power is generated by the Tirso Dam, largest on the island.

3 Messerschmitts Shot Down

Flying fortresses, which bombed the big Sicilian air base at Comiso, encountered the only major enemy resistance over Sicily. They shot down three of 50 Messerschmitt-109s which intercepted them.

No fortresses were lost, but from all operations of the Northwest African Air Forces two planes are missing.

The extraordinary co-ordination of United Nations air power in the Mediterranean was disclosed by details of two separate raids May 25 on Messina, Sicilian ferry terminal. One was carried out by a heavy force of Northwest African Fortresses, while the other was made by bombers from the Middle East.

Roaring through a 60-mile-an-hour wind, the Fortresses on May 26 dumped heavy cargoes of fragmentation bombs on Comiso, starting four or five fires and spraying steel among dispersed aircraft.

Reports of Marauder and Mitchell crews who blanketed Biscari and Ponte Olivio Airfields with fragmentation bombs indicated that air resources kept by the enemy in Sicily at present are slender.

No enemy planes attempted to intercept either of these raids. Fliers said "a few aircraft" were caught on the ground at Ponte Olivio and wrecked.

Continent:

U. S. Bombers Set Day's Record

British-based United States heavy bombers established a record for a single day's bag by destroying 74 German planes May 21 during the unescorted raids on submarine construction yards at Emden and Wilhelmshaven, it was announced at United States Eighth Air Force Headquarters in Britain.

Twelve bombers were lost in this joint action.

The record bag of enemy craft brought the total to 301 destroyed in eight raids which embraced 16 targets during May.

The previous high for a single day was 64 shot down during the four-way attack on Kiel, Antwerp, and Courtrai, France, and Velsen, the Netherlands, May 14 by medium and heavy bombers. Eleven heavy bombers were lost on those raids.

Germany:

Reich War Industry Flees to Southeast

A spokesman for the British Ministry of Economic Warfare said in London that the Allied air offensive in Western Europe is forcing Germany to speed up the transfer of many of its war industries, particularly aircraft factories to Southeastern Europe.

New aircraft factories in Yugoslavia already are turning out planes for the Germans, the spokesman said, and the concentration of industry in Vienna has resulted in a housing shortage there.

Considerable industry is being centered in Hungary, it was said.

Daylight precision raids by United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses and Liberators are accelerating this eastward migration of German aircraft and motor works, the spokesman said.

A month after the American raid on the Focke-Wulf airplane factory at Bremen, April 17, reconnaissance showed there was no sign of repairs made or of wreckage cleared away. There is also no indication that the Renault works in Paris, bombed by United States planes March 4, has been repaired, the spokesman reported.

Apparently, he said, German planners consider it a waste of time and effort to reconstruct these valuable works only to provide tempting air targets for United Nations bombers.

Associated Press

Eisenhower Uses 'Sea' Legs

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the United Nations Forces in North Africa, is shown in this British official photo as he climbed to the top of a high-angle 16-inch gun turret when he accepted an invitation to visit the British Fleet.

By a Staff Artist

Final Stage in Battle of Attu

Double-headed white arrow shows how United States forces are attacking the last two Japanese pockets of resistance on Attu, indicated by shaded areas.

Russia:

Kuban Bridgehead Fighting Grows

A violent upsurge in the land and air battle for the Kuban Valley bridgehead held by the Germans in the Caucasus was indicated by Russian and German reports of intensified fighting from Novorossisk northward to Temryuk on the Sea of Azov.

The Russians announced that they had smashed back two counterattacking German battalions totaling about 1,600 men, and a special radiocast from Moscow later reported 67 German planes shot down in the area northwest of Novorossisk, with a loss of 20 Soviet planes.

The German Radio asserted 400 Russians had been killed and 600 captured in fighting near Temryuk, but acknowledged that the Russians had regrouped their forces and that heavier fighting was in prospect.

The Germans, too, issued reports that other sectors of the long Russian Front had come alive, with heavy Russian attacks that dented the German lines southwest of Velikie Luki and large scale Soviet scouting activity south of Staraya Russa.

The Germans said their troops were forced to withdraw temporarily from the main defense line below Velikie Luki but that a counterattack re-established the position. Velikie Luki is 270 miles west of Moscow and 90 miles from the Latvian border.

Guerrillas:

Germans Report British Aid Slavs

British planes have been aiding Yugoslav guerrillas in their battle against Axis occupying armies, a German radiocast heard in London asserted.

The radiocast quoted the Belgrade newspaper Novo Vreme as saying prisoners reported the British had promised aerial assistance, and "a few British planes did arrive. Some were shot down and others brought only propaganda material."

London authoritative sources refused to comment, although it has long been assumed that Britain is helping resistance groups in most occupied countries.

Meanwhile, Swiss newspapers reported from Budapest that the two factions of Yugoslav anti-Axis forces, the Partisans and the troops of Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, had joined forces. It said the Partisans withdrew into General Mikhailovitch's territory in resisting the general Axis offensive in Bosnia, Herzegovania, and Montenegro.

General Mikhailovitch was said to be concentrating his forces in the high mountains of Central Montenegro.

China:

Japanese Concentrate On Upper Yangtze

A Chungking military spokesman said the Japanese have concentrated formidable tank, air and infantry forces along the upper Yangtze for operations which seem to be already under way.

If a major Japanese offensive is developing here its objectives are probably nothing less than the capture of Chungking and the full opening of the great river as a central supply route.

The spokesman said Ichang, 1,000 miles from the Yangtze's mouth and 462 miles below Chungking as the river winds, is the main base for vigorous Japanese drives into Western Hupeh Province which have been in progress for a fortnight. Until a few days ago it was supplied only by land routes north of the river exposed to attack by mobile Chinese units.

The spokesman said, however, that recently Japanese gunboats and launches wormed their way along the swift, mine-infested waters of the river to Ichang and brought up rafts, junks and other small craft, some of them carrying artillery for the land forces.

He added that Japanese control of the river between Ichang and Shasi, 83 miles downstream, still was contested by Chinese units along the shore. However, a Japanese flagship has arrived at Shasi. The Tokyo Radio announced May 26 that the Commander in Chief of Japan's Yangtze Fleet had reached Shasi and declared operations for clearing the river successful.

The opening of the Yangtze as a supply route is expected to increase the striking power of the invaders on the approaches to Chungking. Some of their columns south of the river in Western Hupeh already are within 275 airline miles of the Free China Capital.

The Chinese consider that the Japanese are trying to smash Chinese defenses on the river before launching a simultaneous land and naval advance on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's provisional Capital, the Army spokesman stated. He estimated that between 70,000 and 80,000 Japanese troops are engaged in the Western Hupeh operations.

Plan Against River Defenses

It was expected that the Japanese would try to break fortified defenses along the river step by step, while at the same time flanking the Yangtze Gorges from the south.

Japanese radiocasts have described Yuyangkwan, 35 miles to Ichang, which they captured a few days ago, as the "gateway to Chungking," the Army spokesman said.

Along the river below Ichang the Japanese have between 30,000 and 40,000 reinforcements massed between Hankow and Yochow, including a division just arrived at Hankow. They also have over 200 planes between Hankow and Ichang and hundreds of tanks have reached Yochow, he said.

New Guinea:

Liberators Bomb Feeder Base

Two-thousand-pound bombs were dropped on Madang, New Guinea, on May 26 by raiding Liberators, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

Madang, 350 miles northwest of the Allied-held Port Moresby, is an enemy feeder base for menaced positions at Salamaua to its southeast.

All Are Frenchmen Is Import Of Giraud 'Displays' Order

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—The Algiers radio said yesterday that Gen. Henri Giraud, French civil and military leader in North Africa, has issued an order forbidding the display of portraits of all contemporary persons in a move to end manifestations of French factionalism before his meeting with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader.

The broadcast order, recorded by the Associated Press, said Frenchmen "must rise above divisions and divergencies of opinion. They must put an end to badges, insignia and lithographs which demonstrate this division."

"Frenchmen," it said, "have the right to become attached to some people more than to others, but they must be attached in the first place to the motherland. Thus the only emblem which will be permitted in public will be the tricolor."

Total Aid to Giraud

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP) — Gen. Henri Giraud's military forces in French Africa received military supplies valued at $60,000,000 from the United States in April, bringing the total to $75,000,000.

In announcing last night the money value of military supplies transferred to General Giraud, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said they included tanks, signal equipment, medical supplies, ordnance, combat vehicles, ordnance stores, and similar items.

Mr. Stettinius said French arms were in a "state of depletion" when American and British forces landed in North Africa last Nov. 8, but that supplies now being sent to General Giraud will help to re-equip the French Armies.

General Giraud has spoken of raising an Army of 500,000, and there have been indications that captured German and Italian matériel will help equip it.

In addtiion to military supplies, the United States and Great Britain have sent vast quantities of medical supplies, food and other necessities for use of civilians in French Africa.

Chinese General Helps Raid Sicily

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, May 27

Maj. Gen. Lam Wai-ching of the Chinese Air Force flew in one of the Flying Fortresses which struck at the Comiso Airfield in Sicily yesterday and one of the Fortress gunners who helped defend his plane from an attack by 50 enemy fighters also was Chinese.

General Lam, who is on a visit to the North African war theater, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and learned to fly in the United States in 1917.

The target gunner in the Fortress in which he was a passenger was also an American-born Chinese—Staff Sergeant Lee Wong-gem, of Chicago, Ill., who was flying his 15th combat mission and who already has been awarded the Air Medal with three custers.

Australia's Price Director Warns of Economic Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 27 —Federal Prices Commissioner Prof. Douglas Berry Copland warned a gathering of farmers and business men, at which he discussed price-fixing, that Australia is passing through the greatest revolution since the French Revolution and that they must expect vast economic changes.

But, he added, this does not imply that Australia is going socialist.

Referring to the recent fixing here of price ceilings and payments of subsidies, he pointed out that Canada paid out £30,000,000 in subsidies last year and will pay out more this year but that no person has yet suggested Canada is going in for socialism.

The plain fact is that subsidies are essential if the Allies are to win the war, according to the Commissioner. Moreover, he said, economic control must be continued after the war if Australia is to avoid depression. That does not mean, he asserted, wild dreams of "new order" but means priviate enterprise must submit to new methods of control and management.

Professor Copland added: "I am not suggesting a thing is good just because it is new, but new problems require new solutions. Price stabilization is one of the solutions. After the last war we had a fearful mess to clean up—financial disturbance, bankruptcy, disorganization, unemployment.

"All in all these things," he continued, "have a common base and that base is sudden collapse of the price structure. If we put a peg on prices and prevent inflation now we will prevent inflation after the war.

"Because of this, price stabilization has become not only an instrument to fight the war and maintain a just economic system during the war but also one of the essential features of recent plans for the postwar world."

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Sweden Answers Critics, Explains Refugee Policy

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been touring Sweden with a group of American journalists

STOCKHOLM, May 27—Criticism of Sweden's refugee policy has brought a clarifying statement from the Government disclosing that 20,800 refugees are now being cared for in this one remaining neutral nation of the North.

The main criticism is twofold—first, that Sweden is not doing more; second, the internment and strenuous work requirements for refugees.

Gustave Moeller, Minister of Social Welfare, answering questions in the First Chamber of the Riksdag, disclosed that of the total number of refugees, 20,600 were occupied in various kinds of work or supported by their home government. Only 181 have been interned and few remain held in prison on tangible grounds.

Norwegian refugees total 16,000. There also are German, Austrian, and Czechoslovakian refugees overtaken in Denmark and Norway as well as stateless Jewish refugees. Sweden has had some difficulty, like other nations, in defining what is a refugee and takes the stand it is one who has actively participated in political activity for which he runs the risk of being denied freedom by his home country, or of being subjected to physical injury or capital punishment.

Restrictions on Jews

Under this rule, Jews seeking entrance to Sweden on the general basis of racial persecution are not permitted entrance visas. This restriction was tightened up after the invasion of Norway but was modified in the fall of 1941 for the benefit of Norwegians who were being subjected to harsh treatment at the hands of the Nazis. The actual humanitarian effect of these most recent changes was small since the Germans soon began refusing Jews exit permits from Norway.

Treatment of Norwegian refugees, particularly in forestry work—in which Sweden has had some difficulty obtaining sufficient labor—has been the subject of some criticism.

Mr. Moeller explained that refugees from Norway, after border questioning, have been given a rail ticket and travel without guard to a camp at Kjesaeter which is controlled by the Norwegians themselves and who pass on the refugees. Refugees who are deemed unreliable are sent to the Haelsingmo foreigners' camp for further examination. At Kjesaeter Norwegian doctors decide who is suitable for forestry work, and those unsuitable are given further examination at special employment agencies.

Own Security Considered

The Minister said that for social and security reasons, Sweden has been attempting to prevent too many refugees from congregating in the larger cities. Answering the protest that over 200 have been interned or arrested, Mr. Moeller pointed out neutral Sweden has found it necessary to stamp refugee passports with a notice forbidding political activity, which includes "conspiracies directed against any other power."

He defended extensive examination of such suspects and measures against any violators. It is contended, however, that internment periods are generally short, averaging two to four months, and there have been only 20 cases where longer internment has been ordered.

Mr. Moeller rejected the suggestion that the time limit for internments be applied.

Aside from the Government policy, neutral Swedish people have been doing herculean work for the refugees. Approximately 500 local committees are helping the Norway Aid Association. Sweden is supporting about 20 feeding stations within Norway for Norwegian children. Relief contributions to Norway are about seven million crowns.

Resources Strained

Swedes point out, however, that their resources are now more strained and the same flexibilities for the dispatch of relief supplies no longer exist. Sweden's own difficulties over food restrict aid to Norway, although to many Norwegians the tremendous difference between the Swedish and Norwegian diet underlines the request for more assistance.

Moreover, the refugee situation cannot be considered apart. One of the strongest arguments for Swedish neutrality is that it provides an open window through which comes what little light and air reaches northern occupied countries.

Sweden's maintenance of consuls in Norway inestimably assists refugee relief work and despite tightened-up border restrictions refugees have continued to reach haven here.

The Swedish Government points out the right of asylum has been continuously maintained in principle and only army deserters expelled, but today the right of expulsion is no longer exercised.

Rain to Dampen Axis Ardor

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

U. S. Bombs Storm Monserrato Airfield in Sardinia

Dropping past the edge of a fleecy cloud which screened United States Army Air Forces Flying Fortresses, more than 100 bombs literally rain down on Monserrato Airfield, near Cagliari in Sardinia.

Australia Moves to Tighten Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 27—Plans for tackling two vitally important war problems have been announced by the Federal Government.

One covers methods of eliminating industrial stoppages which at times have prevented the Commonwealth from making its maximum contribution to the Allied armaments and equipment pool.

The other aims at centralizing control of food production to do away with interdepartmental overlapping which has hitherto delayed implementing of the program for a steady flow of Australian primary produce to its allies.

Plans for preventing frivolous industrial stoppages have an interesting political sidelight in that Prime Minister John Curtin has made himself personally responsible for their enforcement. Behind this decision is believed to be Mr. Curtin's feeling that unless the Labor Cabinet can control the industrial field it should hand over the Government to someone who can control it.

War Major Consideration

Back of all Mr. Curtin's public pronouncements can be seen a determination to enforce complete contribution to the war effort by every Australian. Thus, while upholding claims of the labor rank and file that vital labor principles must not be sacrificed unnecessarily, he nevertheless is emphatic that war needs must override all else.

To a small but vocal minority of labor men this outlook has not always appealed. This does not mean they are not heart and soul in the fight against the Axis, but rather that over often they have not realized insistence on labor's "rights" may prejudice the war effort.

It is his appreciation of this lack of realism that is probably behind the Prime Minister's decision that it is time for him to shoulder responsibilities which normally belong to the Minister in charge of the Labor Department.

Opposition Defiated

Moreover, Mr. Curtin's assumption of personal responsibility is his best reply to the Federal opposition's major election card—the claim that Labor Minister Edward J. Ward let down the war effort by paying too much attention to the vocal minority.

Mr. Curtin's decision won general approval and, except for those who see a chance of seizing office as result of past dawdling on labor stoppages, there is public hope that action will replace irresolution which oftentimes has marked Mr. Ward's attitude.

The weapon on which Mr. Curtin is now relying to reduce industrial stoppages to the minimum is power to cancel freedom from military summons and summons for special manual war work now enjoyed by workers in essential industries.

If he is convinced that those who cause industrial stoppages whether employers or employees, have acted without just cause, Mr. Curtin will have power to summarily cancel exemption, after which offenders may be called up either for military service or to be sent to the Wartime Civil Construction Corps.

Government's Method

The Government believes both pinpricking employers and strike ringleaders can thus be combed out of industry without the necessity of calling up large numbers of men from war industries. No person realizes better than Mr. Curtin himself that his personal assumption of responsibility will probably make the issue one of political life or death for Federal Labor.

The public's admiration for Mr. Curtain's war leadership has been enhanced by this fresh evidence that he places the war effort first but there would be quick reaction if he retreats from the line of action he has laid down. Those closest to Mr. Curtin say his own belief in himself would not survive such backing down.

By his own choice, he stands or falls on his administration of the new powers he has accepted.

The other important decision made by the Government places the control of food production in the hands of Commerce Minister William Scully in an effort to overcome delays caused by overlapping control from other departments.

Thus far Mr. Scully has not made any pronouncement of any new measure he proposes to adopt to make available to the Allies a fair share of Australian product but clues obtainable in an earlier statement cover what he regards as a method of ensuring proper supplies locally.

Mr. Scully is on record as saying this is achievable by: (1) Guaranteed minimum price to the farmer to return to him a reasonable profit and encourage him to produce on an ever-increasing scale; (2) Government subsidies to keep down prices to the consumer during periods of shortages caused by drought, etc., (3) Government acquisition of surplus crops during gluts for dehydrating and tinning for use during periods of shortages.

U. of Chicago Plan Is to Merge Its Divinity Faculty

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, announced May 25 the merger of the full-time teaching staffs of the University's four divinity schools, which he said makes it the largest Protestant theological faculty in America.

The University of Chicago Divinity School, Baptist in origin; the Chicago Theological Seminary, Congregational; Meadville Theological School, Unitarian and Universalist, and the Disciples Divinity House, will pool their faculties to train ministers of almost all Protestant denominations.

The combined faculties will be termed "the Federated Theological Faculty of the University of Chicago," with the organization effective July 1.

"This Federation of independent school will serve different churches is in line with a major movement in American Protestantism," Dean Ernest C. Colwell of the Divinity School said. "Important American churches are now working toward greater unification and the elimination of duplication."

Administration of the Federated Theological Faculty will be conducted by an Executive Council consisting of the heads of the four institutions.

No change in financial independence, ecclesiastical affiliation, business operations or self-government of the respective institutions is contemplated because of the Federation.

Anti-Inflation Plans Called Inadequate

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—Dr. Everett N. Case, President of Colgate University, said May 26 the Government's anti-inflation program is "dangerously inadequate" and contended that it places "too much reliance on the artifice of price controls and too little on taxation."

"In so doing, it has tended to impose price ceilings so rigid and so low as to discourage the production and orderly marketing of strategic foodstuffs, even within the limits of our present facilities," he told 212 graduates at the University of Buffalo's 97th annual commencement.

Dr. Case advocated higher income taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis, upward adjustments of price ceilings which he said would eliminate "black markets" and encourage maximum production of basic foodstuffs, subsidies to producers without increasing consumer prices, diversion of manpower to production of staple foods and upward adjustment of farm labor charges and farm prices.

Gandhi Approach to Moslems Seen

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 27—Mohandas K. Gandhi has moved, and not in a direction calculated to please the Government.

A press communiqué states that the Government in India has received a request from Mr. Gandhi to forward a short letter from himself to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Moslem leader, expressing a wish to meet him.

The communiqué states that "in accordance with its known policy in regard to correspondence or interviews with M. Gandhi, the government in India has decided that this letter cannot be forwarded and has so informed Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

It is not prepared to give facilities for political correspondence or contact to a person detained for promoting an illegal mass movement which he has not disavowed and thus gravely embarrassing India's war effort at a critical time.

"It rests with Mr. Gandhi to satisfy the government in India that he can safely be allowed once more to participate in the public affairs of the country and until he does so the disabilities from which he suffers are of his own choice."

Separate Moslem Area

Thus a trial of strength begins which may have interesting and far-reaching consequences.

At the Moslem League meetings last month, Mr. Jinnah in his presidential address, urged that if Mr. Gandhi were willing to come to a setlement with the League on the latter's proposal for an all-Moslem area to be known as Pakistan, he (Mr. Gandhi) should write direct to Mr. Jinnah, adding that the Government would not, in his belief, "have the daring to stop such a letter."

He further remarked that Mr. Gandhi knew from newspapers everything that was going on, and in event of his experiencing such a change of heart, the Moslem League, whatever the past controversies, would not fail to act. The contents of Mr. Gandhi's letter are not publicly known, but it is naturally surmised that it was connected with Mr. Jinnah's adjurations.

Another thing which Mr. Gandhi must have noted in the papers and which may have played a part in prompting the present move is the way in which the Moslem League is building up power in the Provinces with the co-operation of minorities.

A Ministry just constituted in the Northwest Frontier Province, with four Moslem Ministers and one Sikh representing the minorities, is a significant development.

Ministries are now functioning in six out of the 11 provinces, and five out of the six are predominantly Moslem.

Of great interest also is the policy now being adopted by the Hindu organization known as the Mahasabha. It has advised Hindus and Sikhs to co-operate whenever Moslem League Ministries seemed inevitable, thus making them Coalition Ministries.

Dr. P. V. Naidu, Vice-President of Mahasabha, going further, is reported as favoring the formation of Coalition regimes in all the Provinces.

It is also reported that the Mahasabha leaders, though realizing that there is no chance of a National Government being set up at the center during the war, intend to act on the principal of capturing power wherever possible.

It is unlikely that these beginnings of a realistic approach to the issue in the Provinces have escaped Mr. Gandhi's attention.

Assurances Demanded

A third factor affecting the timing may be William Phillips' presence in Washington.

The view of the authorities regarding Mr. Gandhi's request is that the conditions laid down by the Viceroy in correspondence before Mr. Gandhi's fast, namely, the repudiation of the policy embodied in the Congress Party's resolution last August and appropriate assurances for the future were a reasonable condition and that those conditions should stand.

It is held that if Mr. Gandhi desires to resume normal political activities, whether promoting commercial unity or any other connection, he should have no difficulty in complying with them.

Until those conditions are fulfilled the policy of the authorities toward Mr Gandhi and other leaders in detention remains unchanged.

Fixed Wool Prices in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Prices for various grades of wool have been fixed in Spain, the market rigidly controlled, and the National Textile Syndicate designated as the only authorized purchaser of Spanish wool with exports banned, the United States Department of Commerce stated recently. To prevent diversion of cotton cloth to production of fancy goods, a recent order lists 45 articles of cotton wearing apparel which may be manufactured and designates the basic fabric and the retail price.

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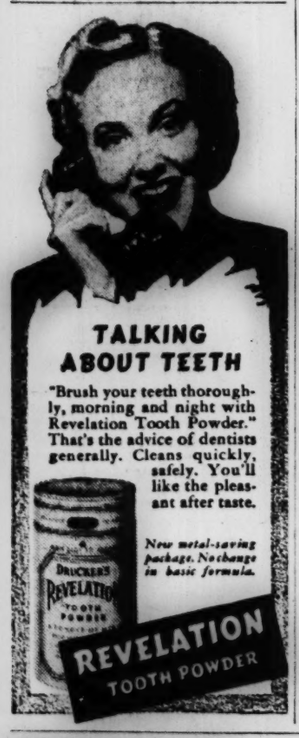
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FRIDAY, MAY 28, to TUESDAY, JUNE 1

Due to the critical necessity of gasoline conservation, The Office of Defense Transportation ordered a 20% cut in bus service effective May 25. At that time our buses were already loaded substantially to capacity on every trip.

This reduction is now in effect, and must be strictly followed during the Memorial Day holiday period. There will be no extra trips or extra sections operated.

Working men and women on the production front . . . fighting men and women on furlough NEED every inch of bus space this week-end.

So, if your proposed trip is non-essential to the war . . if it is for pleasure. or to visit friends or relatives . . . postpone it, please.

For if there should be a substantial increase in traffic volume such as is customary over the Memorial Day week-end, from Friday, May 28 to Tuesday, June 1 . . . the operation of essential war industries along our line may be seriously impaired.

Travel-as-usual at this time, would undoubtedly result in major inconvenience and hardship to those engaged in necessary travel, including members of our armed forces on furlough.

We realize that cancelation of travel plans will bring many disappointments . . . but we hope you will give us your wholehearted support in our sincere effort to provide uninterrupted bus service to those upon whom we all are depending to win the war.

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China Bars Any Yielding to Japan

Continued from Page 1

fering, because occupied China is in an even worse position and Japan itself is in dire economic need.

No Threat of Collapse

It is therefore no threat of internal collapse or of compromise with Japan that is at the root of the Chinese demands on the Allies to accept China's difficulties as a valid reason for adopting a strategy that will shorten the war against Japan. It is merely a very natural human reaction to six grim years of war and to the prospect of another two, three or four years of strugle.

From personal experience in Chungking it would not seem right to label this human reaction simply as war-weariness, for there is probably no more war-weariness in Chungking today than there was in 1940 or 1941, and certainly less than during the depressing first half of 1942.

What has been going on in the Chinese mind during the last six months or so is in a different category altogether. Ever since World War II took a more favorable turn for the Allies in the latter half of last year a strong belief in eventual Allied victory led to the conception of a very strong postwar China which will be able to make the fullest use of the tremendous opportunities of victory and at the same time to rather optimistic views about the length of time required to end the war.

Sure of Allied Victory

When it became clear that victory, while certain, is still far off there arose apprehension that another few years of war and blockade with their economic consequences may make it difficult for China to win the peace after having won the war, and it is mainly this understandable anxiety that causes the increasing demands for shortening the way to victory.

This line of thought found its expression recently not only in private conversations but also in an editorial in the Government organ, Central Daily News, which concluded that "in view of the important role which China is destined to play in the postwar world the Allies should pay more respect to Chinese opinion at this crucial moment" as to the strategy by which the war is to be won.

It is important, on account of enemy propaganda about the motives behind China's insistence on a change of Allied strategy in favor of quicker and stronger action in the Pacific, to emphasize that no threat of collapse of one kind or another but an understandable anxiety about China's ability to make the best of eventual victory is the main cause for China's criticism of the Allied neglect of the Pacific war theater.

The hope that Chinese demands for greater emphasis on the fight against Japan may now be expected to yield better results is founded on the realization that Allied strength has undergone a tremendous growth in recent months.

Accept "Europe First"

Most Chinese never seriously expected to see the policy of "Europe First" replaced by one of "Japan First" because it was almost generally admitted until recently that Germany was in fact a more acute danger to the United Nations than Japan.

But whatever opinions may be held on that subject after the African victory, there is now a general belief in Chungking that the concentration of the main Allied force against Germany need not mean any more the comparative neglect of Japan.

The information that at least one half of America's huge armed strength abroad is already stationed in the Pacific theater has fortified this belief and given rise to the demand that those forces be employed quickly and determinedly in an unorthodox and imaginative manner.

In addition to China's need, the main argument given against further delay of large-scale action is that Japan will benefit greatly from the consolidation of its conquests if it is given too long a breathing spell.

But it would be wrong to interpret Chinese statements about the danger of allowing Japan to continue its consolidation as undue respect for Japanese strength. The Chinese who know Japan intimately are by no means unaware of the fundamental factors of weakness in Japan's position, although naturally they do not go out of their way to lay great emphasis on them at a time when the tendency among the Allies seems to them to underate rather than to overrate the power of Japan.

Japan's Main Weakness

The main Japanese weakness is still seen in its relatively small industrial capacity, for Japan's conquests since the Pacific war, while giving it great supplies of rubber, tin, and oil and even of iron ore, contained practically no industrial equipment.

On the other hand, Japan's ability of building new aircraft and cofactories, shipbuilding yards, and arsenals is badly restricted, not only by the lack of certain alloy metals and other strategic key materials nor mainly by the virtual exhaustion of its supplies of skilled labor, but even more by the limited output of machinery, and especially precision machinery and tools that are required for industrial expansion.

There is every indication in Chungking that Japan's total monthly output of aircraft is still no more than a few hundred planes against many thousands on the Allied side and that any really considerable increase is practically impossible within a few years.

Allied Output at Peak

In the same way the huge discrepancy between the output of warships, transport ships, tanks, guns, and general military equipment of Japan on the one side and the Allies on the other is increasing every month.

This state of affairs, according to the Chinese view, should encourage the Allies to take the plunge as quickly as possible because it can be assumed that they will have comparatively smooth sailing in the later phases of large-scale offensive warfare against Japan, that is, after the inevitably difficult first stage in which the Allies will encounter the full strength of Japan's long-accumulated basic forces.

The reopening of the Burma Road as an onus on the part of the Allies still looms large in the demands of the Chungking press, but the Chinese who are able to compare the quantities of war materials and civilian commodities that could be brought to China via Burma with the quantities that are required to equip China's armies and to alleviate its economic difficulties realize that much more is needed than the reconquest of Burma—namely the defeat of Japan in whatever way it can be achieved most quickly and most efficiently. The first intimations about the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks, and especially the eventual discussions between Generalissimi Chiang Kai-shek and the other leaders, are therefore awaited with the liveliest interest.

A Return Visit

Associated Press

Liberian President at White House

Shaking hands with President Roosevelt, Edwin Barclay, President of Negro Republic of Liberia, repays a visit that Mr. Roosevelt made to Monrovia on his way back to the United States from Casablanca.

Los Angeles Facilities Taxed On Week Ends by Servicemen

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Large numbers of men in uniform, according to a report from the City Defense Council, are walking Los Angeles streets on Saturday nights or sleeping in bus stations and hotel lobbies because they cannot get accommodations here. However, other thousands are being cared for, and aroused community concern over the need for more help promises some solution.

It is estimated that upwards of 30,000 soldiers, sailors, and Marines come to Los Angeles and its environs every week end. From desert outposts, training stations, and ships they pour into this metropolitan center to see the sights, take in a movie, and attend a swing-shift dance. Los Angeles welcomes them, but when midnight Saturday comes around, finding all of them a place to sleep is not easy.

H. F. Whittle; Director of the Citizens' Service Corps just organized to handle functions beyond the scope of the Citizens' Defense Corps of this city, pointed out that while the situation deserves and is getting earnest attention, the Army is not overconcerned about it, and neither are many of the uniformed men who come here.

There is an obvious need, however, to provide accommodations for all who want them, and this need also extends to civilian visitors, especially women with small children, who sometimes have to sleep in bus or railroad stations for want of better places to go.

The downtown branch of the Young Men's Christian Association reported that, except when there is rain, more than 300 extra innerspring mattresses spread out on the floor take care of the weekend influx of servicemen. But the Hollywood Y. M. C. A. usually has a lobby full of sleepers in addition to those it puts up in temporary barracks. Wilbur Lake, Managing Secretary of the downtown "Y," believes his branch would have more guests if it had more facilities, but he said that priority restrictions erect an insurmountable hurdle so far as buying mattresses go.

Hollywood, that sees thousands of uniformed men coming its way every Saturday night, is experiencing a great wave of community helpfulness in housing them. Three large churches have equipped their recreation rooms as barracks, and financial assistance for their work is coming from members and friends.

The Hollywood Guild, organized years ago to assist motion picture people temporarily in trouble, is playing host every week end to more than 150 men, providing them not only with a place to sleep but with breakfast and luncheon as well. During the week, too, by prearrangement, it houses men passing this way in Army convoys.

The Hollywood branch of the Y. M. C. A. is providing 70 special beds—mattresses made up on the gymnasium floors—each Saturday night, and offering the use of its swimming pool free to all men in uniform. The United Service Organizations headquarters for this district operates an accommodations clearing house.

On a recent Saturday evening, H. J. Jayne, Executive Secretary of the Hollywood "Y," planned for this correspondent an inspection tour of the facilities in his community. By 8 o'clock, every bed in the "Y" had been arranged for, and servicemen were being referred to the U. S. O. There, they were either being directed to available hotel rooms or offered free tickets of admission to the quarters provided by Hollywood churches. It was made plain at the "Y" that, all else failing, no serviceman should hesitate to come back to make himself as comfortable as possible in the homelike lounge.

Dutch Queen Flies Atlantic To Visit Princesses in Canada

OTTAWA, May 27 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands arrived here May 26 by air from England for a brief, unofficial visit with Crown Princess Juliana and her three princesses, the youngest of whom is to be christened June 29.

The Queen was accompanied on her trip, via Montreal, by The Netherlands Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens, who is expected also to visit Washington, her principal secertary, George Van Goudriaan Van Tets, and two members of her personal staff.

They were met at the Uplands Airport by Princess Juliana and the Princesses Beatrix and Irene and a group of Canadian officials headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Queen proceeded immediately to the home of Juliana for her first look at the youngest Dutch Princess, Margriet Francesca.

It was the Queen's third trans-Atlantic flight and it was believed that she would remain here until after the christening of the Princess at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Ottawa. The christening will be performed by Dr. Winifred Burggraaff, pastor of the Reformed Churches of Hugenot Park and Princes Bay, Staten Island, New York.

Queen Wilhelmina flew here last June for a visit with Princess Juliana and later went to the United States where she, her daughter and grandchildren, took a summer home at Lee, Mass.

During her stay in the United States she visited Washington as a White House guest and addressed a joint session of Congress. On another occasion she visited New York City.

Liberia Founded by Negro Freedmen

By Martin H. Schwarz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival in the United States of two representatives of the Republic of Liberia, President Barclay and William V. S. Tubman, President-elect, accents the role of neutral Liberia in a world at war.

Particularly during a war which has affected the African Continent profoundly, Liberia has strategical as well as economical importance.

On Jan. 11, 1943, Liberia joined the countries receiving lend-lease supplies, following special instructions given to the Lend-Lease Administration by President Roosevelt.

When Japanese conquests shut the United States off from the main rubber-producing territories in East Asia, only a few experts considered the producing capacities of the Republic of Liberia. Liberia, however, has an estimated number of 10,000,000 rubber trees and most of its natural resources still await exploitation.

In 1923, an American company, Firestone of Akron, Ohio, obtained a concession of 1,000,000 acres of land for the growing of rubber. About one tenth of this territory is now under cultivation by the Firestone Plantation Company. More than 10,000 tons of rubber were being shipped from Liberia in peacetime, and 100 company executives and 20,000 to 35,000 native workers are employed on the plantations.

Founded by Americans

The historic-sentimental ties which bind Liberia, created by Negro freedmen from the United States, make present and future co-operation with this country logical. Liberia and many of the countries taking an interest in its affairs have for some time considered the active co-operation of a friendly major power as constructive and desirable.

The first step toward a creation of what is now the Republic of Liberia, was taken when the Colonization Society, founded in Washington, D. C., in 1816, selected a strip of territory on the West Coast of Africa for the settlement of free people of African descent. This coincided with the decision of the United States Government to prohibit further importation of slaves, and an order was given to the United States Navy to capture all vessels attempting to land slaves.

The need for finding a place in which to settle the human cargo of such ships resulted in co-operation between the United States Government and the American Colonization Society. The sum of $150,000 was appropriated and two schooners, the Elizabeth and the Nautilus, were chartered to transport settlers to Africa.

Negotiations were begun in January, 1822, after the two schooners had disembarked their passengers on a small island [later called Providence Island] at the mouth of the Mesurado River.

Payment in Weapons

Lieut. Robert Stockton succeeded after considerable difficulties in buying part of the surrounding territory for the picturesque price of six muskets, one small barrel of powder, six iron bars, ten iron pots, one barrel of beads, two casks of tobacco, twelve knives, twelve forks, twelve spoons, one small barrel of nails, one box of tobacco pipes, three looking glasses, four umbrellas, three walking sticks, one box of soap, one barrel of rum, four hats, three pairs of shoes, six pieces of blue baft, three pieces of white calico.

In July, 1822, the settlers moved from Providence Island to the mainland to cultivate land and to establish homes. The hardships this adjustment entailed and the continuing hostility of the aborigines made the situation of these first settlers difficult. Following the arrival of Jehudi Ashmun, agent of the American Colonization Society, it became necessary to defend the settlement against the attack of the aborigines. Their assaults were, however, repulsed and a peace treaty was signed which brought new security to the settlers.

A period of expansion, free trade with the natives and territorial acquisitions began. The settlement grew into a formal government. The Capital was named Monrovia, in honor of President James Monroe of the United States who at one time had been President of the American Colonization Society.

Commonwealth Formed

Several years later, in 1839, independent colonies founded by the Pennsylvania, New York, and Mississippi Colonization Societies united with the American Colonization Society, known as the Commonwealth of Liberia, a name which had been selected by the Rev. Robert Curley. "The Love of Liberty brought us here," became the national motto of the settlement in later years.

Thomas Buchanan, a cousin of President Buchanan and an agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was appointed first Governor of the Commonwealth. He was the last white administrator of Liberia.

Twenty-five years after its conception, on July 26, 1847, Liberia became an independent Republic and was recognized as a sovereign state by the following nations in the year indicated:

Great Britain in 1848, France in 1852, Luebeck, Bremen and Hamburg in 1855, Belgium in 1858, Denmark in 1860, the United States in 1862, Italy in 1863, Haiti in 1864 and Portugal in 1865.

An independent settlement of the Maryland Colonization Society was incorporated into the Commonwealth in February, 1857; this territory is now known as Maryland County.

The period from the time of the founding of Liberia as an independent Republic to shortly before the end of the nineteenth century was one of immigration, expansion and relative prosperity. The number of Americo-Liberians rose from 4,000 early settlers to about 20,000. Half of these settlers took up residence in the Capital, other settlements were established at Arthington, Careysburg, Bensonville, Crozierville, Royesville, and other sections.

Loan From Washington

From 1895 to the time of the World War I, Liberia faced several crises of an economic and political nature which resulted in an investigation of Liberian affairs by a United States Government Commission. The Commission's report resulted in a loan of $1,700,000 in June, 1912. An American Receiver General, acting as financial adviser to the Liberian Government, was appointed and put in charge of administering customs duties and certain taxes. Frontier police, organized with American aid, insured the territorial integrity of Liberia.

During World War I, the Germans found on Liberian territory a last African foothold, but were expelled in August, 1917, in the presence of a British warship in the harbor of Monrovia. Liberia signed the Treaty of Versailles. C. D. B. King, Liberia's representative at the Peace Conference at Paris, became later President of Liberia in 1920, was twice re-elected and began his third term in 1928.

Although Liberia has a two-party political system, made up of the True Whig Party and the Peoples' Party, the True Whig Party has been in power for the past 50 years. President Barclay, elected on a True Whig Party ticket, also fulfills the duties of Secretary of War and Interior.

Food Parcel Fraud Charged to Germans

By the Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, May 26

Refugees are being mulcted of money by German firms pretending to be able to transmit food parcels to relatives in occupied territory.

Sweden is flooded with catalogues advertising gift parcels of rationed food and delicacies for relatives in Germany and the occupied countries, indicating that many persons are being victimized by this trade.

Six Capone Men Agree to Removal

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—Six former associates of Al Capone yesterday abandoned their fight against removal to New York on charges of extorting more than $1,000,000 from motion picture companies after they were assured they would not be tried until next autumn.

The two-fold agreement covering those points was reached by Government and defense attorneys, and brought an unexpected end to a removal hearing before United States Commissioner E. K. Walker.

The Chicagoans agreed to appear in New York June 8 for arraignment and pleas, with the understanding that they would stand trial on Sept. 7 or thereafter. The arrangement, said defense counsel A. Bradley Eben, would give them time to "prepare for a successful defense."

The indictments charged that the defendants conspired with George E. Browne and Willie Bioff, and that they extorted money from film executives and members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees during an eight-year period. Browne was President and Bioff was the actual "boss" of the I. A. T. S. E. before they were sent to prison.

Joseph G. Coates

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 27 (AP)—Joseph G. Coates, New Zealand Minister for the Armed Forces and War Co-ordination, who passed on today, has been a prominent figure in New Zealand public life for at least 20 years. Premier from 1925 to 1928, he also served at various times as Minister of Public Works, Transport, Finance, Unemployment, and External Affairs.

Named War Minister in New Zealand's five-man War Cabinet in July, 1940, he almost immediately made plans to visit the United States to organize a supply of munitions for Dominion defense.

He reached California by Clipper on May 23, 1941, and remained in the United States for a little more than two months.

Mr. Coates visited the United States on two earlier occasions—late in 1926 en route to the British Imperial Conference in London and early the next year on his way home.

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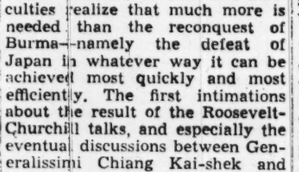

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Hope for Simpler Controls Brightens Storm Over OPA

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—Out of the present welter of attacks on the Office of Price Administration may come a simpler, better-defined Government wartime price- and spending-control policy.

Reforms that are being suggested include:

1. Controlling prices at the source instead of at the retail store.
2. Concentration on a few cost-of-living items instead of thousands of nonessential products.
2. A better public-relations job to make the program more understandable to the average consumer.
4. A new program to curtail consumer expenditures, either through taxation or compulsory savings.

OPA at Crossroads

OPA, object of a barrage of criticism recently, admittedly is at a crossroads today, though there is a question whether predictions of total collapse of governmental price control are not exaggerated.

OPA's estimate of the situation was given to a business group in New York by Dr. Clair Wilcox, Director of its Industrial Materials Division, who called "sheer fantasy" reports that OPA is "shaking, tottering, and verging on collapse."

"If the American business community really prefers relative stability to headlong inflation, it will have to reconcile itself to the fact that price control is a bitter dose," he said. "It will have to hold its nose and take its medicine. The remedy may be bad. The disease would be worse."

On the opposite side of the fence, throwing brickbats at the OPA, a succession of trade representatives is appearing before various Congressional committees protesting against OPA price regulations.

Rationing Smoothed

The rationing end of OPA's duties seems to be going smoothly at the moment, except for temporary difficulties over gasoline for the East Coast. Most of the protests today are over price policies, now reaching a crisis with the installation of dollars-and-cents price ceilings and the automatic reductions now being put into effect for the first time. Losses to various trades caused by the roll backs are to be met by a Government subsidy for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation now has funds. Later, when new funds are needed, Congress will be asked to approve the subsidy method of keeping prices down.

Opposition to the subsidies already is being marshaled by the Farm Bloc. There also is division within OPA on this method of reducing prices, ordered as a follow up to President Roosevelt's recent "hold-the-line" order. The Farm Bloc prefers higher prices for the farmer instead of a Government payment.

Recommendation that price controls be placed at the source, instead of throughout the wholesale and retail levels, is being recommended by Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, who has charged that the "fundamental approach of the OPA to the whole problem of food-price control is unsound."

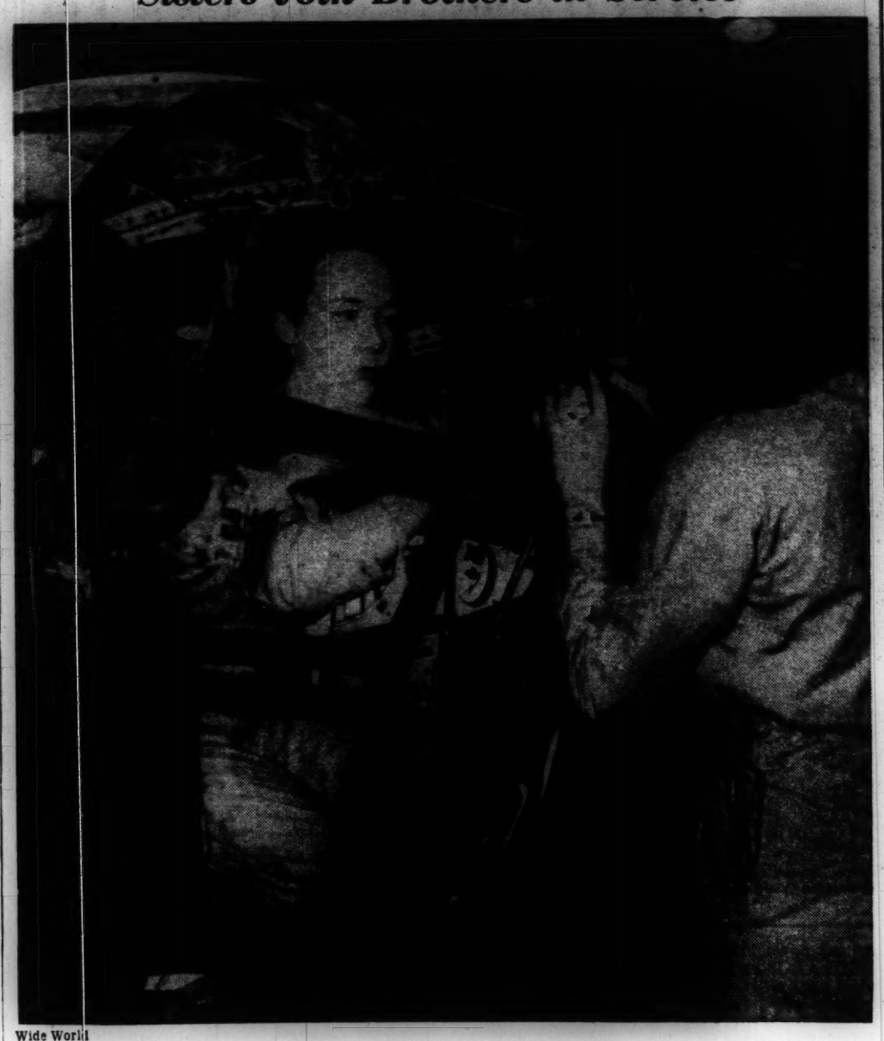
Another reform that has been suggested, backed especially by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts, is the shifting of all food-price-control policies into the hands of War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis.

Need for Education

Whatever reforms are carried through, officials agree there is definite need for more education for consumers as to what the price ceilings are all about.

The Treasury has prepared several methods of curbing excess purchasing power, but only one of these—a spending tax—which was turned down by Congress last year, has been made public.

Sisters Join Brothers in Service



Wide World

Change Jobs to Aid War Effort

These former telephone operators, Mary Manning (inside) of Kansas City, Mo., and Norma Baker of Meadville, Pa., are easing the manpower shortage at the TWA-operated Modification Center at Kansas City. They are changing the ball-and-socket mounting for a machine gun in the nose of a B-25 bomber. Each girl has a brother in the American armed services.

Machinists Quit A. F. of L. As of May 31

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP) — The International Association of Machinists with a reputed membership well over half a million, announced today it is quitting the American Federation of Labor as of May 31 because of a long-standing jurisdictional row.

The A. F. of L. thus lost almost the same numerical strength it stands to gain by the prospective readmittance of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers.

The jurisdictional fight involves chiefly William L. Hutcheson's Carpenters union, which the Machinists contend has been "muscling in" on its field with the sanction of the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

Machinists' President Harvey W. Brown said the break after 48 years' affiliation is regrettable, but "if we are going to continue to get a beating we are not going to pay for it."

The machinists' per capita tax payments to the A. F. of L. have averaged about $60,000 a year. The union has been growing rapidly, however, because of organization in the aircraft field, and tax payments on the full, claimed membership would substantially exceed $60,000.

Mr. Brown said the I. A. M. would remain independent, "with the hope that the machinists will be given the same consideration as other unions."

The I. A. M. President said he did not know "at the moment" how the union proposes to handle its controversy with the Carpenters' Union.

The carpenters have been contending for the right, Mr. Brown said, to install and repair machinery. In a more recent development, they have claimed jurisdictional rights in the small but growing wooden airplane field. The machinists claim exclusive rights in that field.

Mr. Brown said the machinists' grievances are not directly against the carpenters, but against the A. F. of L. Executive Council which he said has prevented President William Green from carrying out the mandate of a convention.

Under an A. F. of L. convention ruling, Mr. Brown said, the machinists received rights to install and repair machinery and that when an employer or contractor inquires of the A. F. of L. about jurisdictional lines, the President is required to supply the information to the inquiring party. The Executive Council has forbidden Mr. Green to do this, Mr. Brown said.

The Machinist President said that every time the issue arose Mr. Hutcheson threatened to quit paying the Carpenters' per capita tax and by that means got his way in the Council.

Beneš Charges Nazi Venality In Czechoslovakian Regime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia told members of the Overseas Press Club in New York yesterday that the Nazi occupation authorities in his country are thoroughly corrupt, releasing imprisoned men for money, and buying and selling positions.

There is flagrant dishonesty in all ranks, he said. "The rationing system is unspeakably corrupt," he said, and went on to predict that "however powerful the German military machine may be, the administrative corruption, weariness, moral exhaustion . . . and economic deterioration are bound sooner or later to lead to an interior collapse within the Reich."

This will come, Dr. Beneš said, at the moment "when the decisive military blow is struck, from the east and from the west simultaneously."

He promised that his country would "co-operate wholeheartedly" with the United Nations until order and stability are restored in the east.

He recounted events leading to the final occupation of Czechoslovakia. "I fully understand the reason which led France and Great Britain to demand that we should not fight in September, 1938," he said. "As a matter of fact, I understand those reasons even more clearly now. . . . France and Great Britain lacked full preparedness for war as subsequent events were to prove."

Dr. Beneš told of the two Hitler representatives who came to him in 1936 proposing the Czechoslovakia sign a secret nonaggression pact with Germany. This, in effect, would involve repudiation of previous treaties with France and other states, he explained.

When Dr. Beneš asked the German representatives if Czechoslovakia would be expected to renounce their treaties, they said, no, but "whenever conflict arose between Germany and France or the League of Nations, or Germany and the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia would simply fail to fulfill those obligations which she derived from her treaties."

Although Dr. Beneš prepared a counterproposition based upon Czechoslovakia's obligations under the Locarno Treaty, and submitted it to Berlin, his only reply was a blast of violent propaganda against his country. This did not cease, he related, until the Germans marched into Prague.

This Nazi propaganda about the oppression of Czechoslovak Germans was even believed by circles in Great Britain and in the United States, he said.

"The so-called Henlein Sudeten German policy [Henlein was Nazi chief of the so-called Sudeten Germans] helped Germany deliberately to provoke a new war and to accomplish the traditional Pan-German plan," Dr. Beneš pointed out. "Now we have irrefutable proofs of it, proofs given by this infamous Nazi Quisling and traitor from Czechoslovakia."

Peru Speeds Ousting Of Nazis-Japanese

LIMA, Peru, May 27 (AP)—The Peruvian Finance Ministry has completed arrangements to speed the ousting of German-Japanese businesses from Peru by ordering expropriation of all commercial organizations, real estate, and other property belonging to citizens of countries whose assets were frozen in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro agreements of January, 1942.

Early in April, the Axis nationals, except the Italians, who thus far have not been disturbed, were ordered by decree to liquidate, sell, or transfer their interests by May 31. Compliance with this decree was reported to be insignificant thus far, leading to the new expropriation measures, effective June 1.

Money paid for expropriated property will be frozen. To insure orderly continuation of business, rent and leases will not be affected.

Argentine President Replies to Roosevelt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 27 (AP)—President Castillo, replying to a message from President Roosevelt congratulating the Argentine people on the occasion of the 133rd anniversary of the nation's revolution for independence, said May 25 that "The Government and people of Argentina, faithful to their noble and historic traditions, revive today these traditions in the spirit of solidarity with which my country co-operates in the security of the American continent."

President Castillo added: "We salute through your excellency the tremendous effort of the great people of the United States in behalf of liberty."

County Group To Meet Next In Syracuse

OMAHA, Neb., May 27 (AP)—The National Association of County Officials asked May 26 that Federal agencies be decentralized in order to make the facilities of agencies and bureaus more readily available for the use of the people and local governmental agencies they serve.

The request was contained in resolutions adopted at the closing sessions of the Association's eighth annual conference.

Truman H. Preston, County Attorney at Syracuse, N. Y., was elected President, and Syracuse was approved as the 1944 convention city. Cincinnati, Ohio, was selected the 1945 convention city.

W. D. Ralston of Middletown, Ohio, was elected First Vice-President and George F. Simmons, Ogden, Utah, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Other resolutions asked that "immediate action" be taken to suspend the 40-hour week "in whatever manner may be necessary to win the war," and to "prevent and prohibit strikes and selfish profiteering or any other action of employer or employee which in any manner interferes with the proper prosecution of the war."

The Association recommended that Japanese, both alien and American born, and other aliens now in relocation centers "be strictly supervised," and that they be required to "maintain themselves from their own available private assets."

Regarding release of Japanese and other aliens to meet labor shortages, the Association went on record favoring using only those "of unquestioned loyalty to the United States," and only in such localities "where their presence is not objectionable."

Another resolution favored establishment of a rural roads administration under the FWA to administer Federal funds to all counties for rural road construction "on an equitable and participating basis."

The Asociation endorsed bills pending in Congress which provide that property acquired by the Federal government for general military purposes shall remain subject to taxation by the states and political subdivisions in which the property is located to the same extent as other real property is taxed.

White-Collar Folk Called by Canneries

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The socialite, the lawyer, and the teacher will be called on to take a turn working in the local cannery this year.

Unless "an extraordinary and effective job" is done in recruiting new workers in the food canning and processing industry, the Office of War Information said today, some crops will go to waste and the supply of foods will become tighter.

For the most part, OWI reported, these newcomers will have to be members of the community who have never considered engaging in such work "and will do it as a war service and for no other reasons."

Korean Who Warned U. S. Tells of Japan's New Plan

WASHINGTON May 27 (AP)—Testimony that Japan would seek a separate peace with China and attack the United States this summer was referred to the High Command today by Chairman Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York of the House Immigration Committee.

The testimony came from the same man who gave Mr. Dickstein's Committee two months' advance warning of Japanese plans to attack Pearl Harbor—Kilsoo H. Haan, Washington representative of the Korean National Front Federation and Sino-Korean Peoples' League.

"If only 50 per cent of what Haan told us yesterday is true,' Mr. Dickstein declared, "this Government should heed his warning."

The New Yorker said Mr. Haan had submitted to his Committee in October, 1941, detailed maps and documents showing the Japanese plan of attack in the Pacific. But, he added, persons close to the Hawaiian Government at the time had accused Mr. Haan of being a "rabble-rouser" and of "trying to create trouble" in Hawaii.

Mr. Haan's information so far, Mr. Dickstein said, has been "fairly accurate" and has been reported to the proper officials.

Mr. Haan told the Committee yesterday that Premier Tojo disclosed during a party at his Tokyo residence last month that Rear Admiral Katsutaro Miyazaki had been chosen to command an invading naval force against the United States and that Gen. Shunroku Hata was to head a landing expedition.

Mr. Haan said Gen. Jiro Minami was reported to have told the Japanese Privy Council last December that Japan would be ready to strike this country between June and October, 1943.

Gist of speculative talks in Japan, Mr. Haan said in a prepared statement, was that Admiral Miyazaki would have at his command 60 per cent of the Imperial Navy in the planned attack, that General Hata would have more than 100,000 picked troops from the Kwantung army; and that submarine and air strength would play the most important part in the attack.

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Lone Boy

By Margaret Ann Hubbard

Author of "Seraphina Todd," "The Hickory Limb," etc.

Chapter Six

The next few days were filled with excitement. Sam and Davey came home, empty-handed and empty-pocketed, but quite content. The claims were all taken by the time they reached Diamond City, so they had rested up for a day, traded off the wheelbarrow for a side of bacon, and sauntered home. On the same day the Lazy Lady, which was Sleeper Lewis's mine up Oro Fino Gulch, had been robbed. The thief had again left behind him a fluttering red handkerchief, a piece of impudence that enraged the miners into doubling the number of posses already scouring the hills for Jimmie July.

Another incident, trivial enough in itself, was to have far-reaching consequences. Ike Hornaday, returning to his cabin around noon, met Ellen Jerusha going up the trail into Dry Gulch.

"Howdy, Ike," she called. "Pretty hot, isn't it?"

"Yeh, she's goin' to be a reg'lar scorcher. You'd ought to leave that dromedary wait till it gets cooler before you take him out. You'll fry up in them hills."

"Oh, well, I don't mind," Jerry answered. "Old Drom's hungry." And she passed on.

But Ike was pondering over her last remark. There was something queer here. The camel was chewing his cud! That was it. If he really was hungry, his stomach would be empty and he'd have no cud to chew! And only yesterday Ike had seen Jerry leading Old Drom down out of the hills.

"She's been makin' mighty steady trips up there, Hannibal," he said to his horse as he mounted again. "We'll do a little investigatin'."

And he rode off in the opposite direction to where Jerry had gone.

This day was a scorcher, as Ike had predicted. The sun blazed down mercilessly, and the gully became an oven baking the grass and Ellen Jerusha and the dromedary. She lay down with her head on her sunbonnet, and Old Drom went to sleep. Grasshoppers rasped their dry song of summer above the yipping of a prairie dog. Then a sound came, hardly a sound so much as a footfall trembling into the hillside. Jimmie was coming! Ellen Jerusha knew it even before she sat up and saw him. He looked exactly the same as before, his yellow face glistening with heat. He trotted to her side, bowed politely, and sat down.

Chat on the Hilltop

Jerry glanced apprehensively at the mountaintop. What a moment for a horseman to appear!

"Hosses velly fah away, Missie Jelly. Me see. Me come quick."

"Oh," said Ellen Jerusha. So Jimmie had known she was here, waiting for him. "I hope they don't catch you on your way back. You see, they think you're—" She stopped, for the black eyes were fastened on her. He knew what they thought. He knew, but who had told him? How had he heard it?

He didn't explain. He shook his head and said calmly, "No catchum Jimmie."

Jerry clasped her hands about her knees and waited. Jimmie owed her some sort of explanation, surely. She had waited for him for days, and if he knew she was here, why hadn't he come sooner?

Suddenly Jerry knew what Jimmie July wanted her to know. He wasn't the thief, of course, in spite of the heaviness of the gold pouch still hanging at his belt. But now she saw something more. Jimmie had taken this new America to his heart, but it had paid very little attention to him. It would not provide a rice bowl for him. It would give him no friends. It would now even convict him of another man's crime if it could lay its hands on him. Yet for all that, Jimmie loved his adopted country and its people. It was all giving on Jimmie's part, no taking.

Ellen Jerusha turned squarely to look at him. She felt as if they had been through a long conversation. "It's wonderful just to sit and not say anything, isn't it, Jimmie?"

The old man smiled contentedly.

The Story Starts Here

Ellen Jerusha Posey and Turk Schmouse had made a compact with each other to help Jimmie July, an old Chinese, who was accused of taking gold dust from the miners' sluice boxes. They had made friends with Jimmie some time before and they were sure he was honest. Jimmie had lived in Chinatown in the boom town of Helena, Mont., that the gold rush had created. He had been disowned by his own people because he was so eager to be an American that he had cut off his queue. Now he had taken to the hills, and Ellen Jerusha's concern was divided between Jimmie and an old dromedary that she had adopted.

"Silence velly good. Flens got no leason foh much talkee. Flens undahstand. Flenship glow big in silence."

Jerry nodded. "It's a beautiful thought, Jimmie."

"No thinkee," said Jimmie. "You and me, no talkee, stay flens till Yellow Livah lun cleah."

"Until the Yellow River runs clear," Jerry repeated. "Jimmie, that will be forever! The Yellow River of China is as muddy as our old Missouri. It never will run clear!"

"Good, good!" the old fellow murmured, his black eyes gleeful. "See, Missie?"

"Yes," said Ellen Jerusha. "Will you shake hands on it, Jimmie?"

He was pleased and put out his hand, the palm of it smooth and fine.

"Now," Jerry continued briskly, "I have some rice for you. Turk sort of borrowed it from his mother's pantry, because we didn't want to be seen buying—I mean—"

"Velly good," Jimmie assured her, taking the small paper bag she held out. "Me need lice."

"I'll bring some more two days from now. And you'll be sure to come, won't you, Jimmie?"

"Me come, catchum lice. Joy gin!"

Jerry laughed. "Joy gin! And I'll remember about the Yellow River!"

"Me membah, too."

Man on Horseback

He smiled again, and with the rice in his pocket and the gold pouch slapping at his side, he trudged off up the mountain without a glance toward the skyline. Either he was very certain of the whereabouts of the posses or else his Oriental fatalism had come to the fore.

Ellen Jerusha watched until he was out of sight. Then she led Old Drom back along the trail. Half way down she heard the slow thud of a horse walking behind her. Stepping quickly off the trail, she looked back. Her heat-flushed face turned as white as the sheets on her mother's clothesline. Ike Hornaday was riding toward her, his gun drawn, his pace slowed to match the steps of Jimmie July, who trotted just ahead of the horse! Jimmie hadn't been careful enough! Or was it her fault? What had she said to Ike when she met him on her way to the gulch? She couldn't remember. She could only stare at the pathetic fat figure of the Chinese, his eyes glued to the path, his hands clasped behind him and the heavy gold pouch slapping at his side.

Ike didn't glance at her. His face was very stern. When his horse shied at the sight of Old Drom he held him firmly to the trail. To Ellen Jerusha he was the symbol of justice without mercy, driving the innocent old man determinedly before him.

She put out her hand and called, "Ike! I'll tell you how I met Jimmie! He isn't the thief!"

Ike turned deliberately. "Howdy, Jerry. Goin' to be hot, aint it? Get along, Hannibal."

No Time to Lose

The horseman moved steadily on, and the squat figure of Jimmie July faded in the dust kicked up from the trail. Ellen Jerusha threw her arms around Old Drom's neck and let her tears sink into his wool. But not for long. She knew now what she must do, and there was no time to lose. She hurried home, tethered Old Drom in his accustomed place, and slipped quietly off again. In a few moments she was climbing the steep rise before Slewfoot's cabin. He wasn't at home, of course. She sat down on a stool beside the door. There was nothing to do but wait.

On the far side of the gulch the church bell began to ring. Women ran out of their houses, and a few men dashed from the stores. The nearest posse came galloping in, heard the news of Jimmie's capture, and raced away again to call in the others. The search was over. Now the sensational business of the trial was all that remained before justice would be dealt out.

Slewfoot came when the first lamp was lighted down in the gulch. Never before had he looked tired. Thirst and hunger and heat couldn't touch him, but Jimmie's trouble did. When he saw Jerry he grunted, swung the door back, and sat down in the open space.

"When is the trial to be?" Jerry asked finally.

"Tomorrow mornin', nine o'clock."

That was good. Sometimes the trials were not postponed at all, but took place immediately.

"They want to give the boys time to get in from the hills," Slewfoot explained. "They all have an interest in this."

"Yes, I know," Jerry murmured. "Slewfoot, I've had a part in it, too."

The big miner turned to gaze at her in the falling darkness. "Then don't tell me. I ain't hankerin' to know."

"Oh, I don't mean that I know anything about the crime!" Jerry assured him. "I reckon I'd better tell you. Because you have to help, Slewfoot."

Sitting there in the dark, she told the story of how she had met Jimmie in the hills and seen his heavy gold pouch long before the robbery, and of how she and Turk had taken it upon themselves to keep him from starving until the real criminal should give himself away. In the middle of the story Turk joined them, sprawling on the grass to listen.

Slewfoot Has a Plan

"Hm," said Slewfoot when Jerry was finished. "So I was right all along. I knew that old Chinyman's trustable."

"Then all we have to do is tell this at the trial, and we'll save Jimmie!" Ellen Jerusha cried.

But Slewfoot shook his head. "No. We can't prove we're right."

"Do you know who's guilty, Slewfoot?" asked Turk.

"Yeh, I know."

"Then why didn't you tell? Isn't that all—" Jerry began.

"No, child. We got to have proof, and that's what I can't lay my hands on. Just knowin' ain't enough."

"Maybe he'll rob another sluicebox tonight, while Jimmie's in jail!" Turk suggested. "That would prove everything, wouldn't it, Slewfoot?"

"It would, for a fact." Suddenly Slewfoot's big hands grasped the doorstep beside him as if something had hit him with physical force. Ellen Jerusha knelt beside him, and Turk sat up straight.

"I got it!" he whispered. "Sure's I'm alive, I got it! Listen, Turk! Do you know of any real lonesome spot not so far from town here where there might be some likely diggin' for gold? Only it's got to be some place that ain't been dug in yet. Think of any?"

"There'd ought to be—hey, I know, Slewfoot! Up Grizzily here, an' it ain't more'n three miles out! It's a gully, shallow dry little jumpin' off place."

Slewfoot nodded. "Can you find it in the dark?"

"Say, I could get there blindfolded in the dark with a blizzard on."

"Good! Now you go home, Jerry, an' tell your pa an' Davey an' Hi—he's over there—to get their picks an' shovels an' go with Turk up this-here gully. Shovel out a good heap o' dirt. I reckon I'd better give you a few nuggets to salt it with. An' take your guns along, son. When you're done diggin', settle down close in the brush an' wait."

"Couldn't I go, too, Slewfoot?" Ellen Jerusha begged.

Slewfoot laid his hand on her shoulder. "Now, lass, we're fixin' a gold mine, an' makin' like it was awful secret an' rich. While the fellers are up there diggin', I'll be down in town shootin' my mouth off about my new mine."

"But how do you know the right man will hear about it?" Jerry asked.

"I'll tell him."

The Poseys fell in with the scheme, and within a half hour the little party, well armed with food and guns, moved off into the night. The midnight blue sky, faintly pierced with stars, was excellent cover. It could not have been tailored more perfectly to fit the needs of Jimmie July's defenders. But whether Slewfoot's bold plan would work, only tomorrow would tell.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Photograph through courtesy of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

"John and Pony," an oil painting by Bernard Karfiol

The Flag Is on the Plough

When Lucinda was in her early teens she wrote to a friend saying, "I yearn for pioneer days, when people married young and settled down to real homes. I wish I were managing a household, instead of having to be a mere child, when I'm really a young woman. I wish I had some cause to work for."

Work for Freedom

Not only Lucinda, but every man and woman, boy and girl in America has a great cause to work for now—the cause of Freedom for all mankind.

The young people who live on farms are already rising earlier and working later, because they know their flag is on the plow. Boys are not the only ones helping Dad with plowing. In some families, daughter helps too because she knows the food must be planted and harvested if America and her Allies are to be fed.

Running a Home

As for managing a household, many a young girl takes over during the summer vacation months, while her parents are at work on the farm or in the canning house. Katherine R. was only 15 years old, but she took full responsibility at home last summer. She prepared breakfast while the younger children did the milking. During the day she looked after her 3-year-old brother, planned and prepared all meals, did the weekly washing and ironing, helped in the garden and still found time to can in the evening with her mother.

When you are saving money, every penny counts. This summer everything you do to help mother and dad will count. It will count toward a victory for the things America stands for.

Dorothy Emerson

Elephant Farm In The Congo

One of the most remarkable farms in the world is the elephant farm at Gangala in the heart of the Belgian Congo in Central Africa.

At this remote spot the African elephant, the wildest, strongest and largest of its kind to be found anywhere, is trained for farm and other heavy work. The farm is run on strictly military lines, with three officers and 120 natives wearing the uniform of a Belgian cavalry regiment.

Every year, about 20 young elephants are brought to the farm to take the place of a similar number of full-grown animals trained to draw plows and wagons, or to carry logs and water-pipes. It is a fine sight to watch seven of these huge beasts, all abreast, pulling a monster disk plow across a field.

Trained elephants called monitors assist in capturing the wild young ones. When a herd of elephants appears, it is stampeded, and some of the young ones who lag behind are caught by a lasso thrown round a hind leg. The captive is then tied to a tree and later to two monitors—one on either side. It takes two years to tame and train an elephant, but at the end of this time it is as meek and willing as an ox.

Many noted people have visited the Gangala farm, including the Denis-Roosevelts and Martin Johnson and his wife.

Tales of Today and Yesterday

Book Reviews

Voyage for Freedom

On her fifteenth birthday, Hertha Larsen decided to escape to England. Hundreds of her brave countrymen had done it, she had heard, since the Nazis had invaded their beloved Norway. There were always fresh stories and rumors of escapes, someone disappeared to turn up months later in London—no one knew how. "We'll Meet in England," written by Kitty Barne, illustrated by Steven Spurrier, relates the experiences of Hertha and her brother Rudy, during their perilous journey from Norway, over high seas in the small ketch, Haakon, with Wapping Bill, a shipwrecked English sailor, for their skipper.

This is a thrilling tale—including the account of the storm they weathered, the rescue of a British airman, adrift in his rubber boat, and the happy ending when the unbelievable really happens. Readers of the page For Young People are already acquainted with several chapters of this story, as they appeared serially last fall, and they will be glad to know more about these courageous voyagers and their friends in this new book published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.

New England Novel

Far removed from the eventful days and the swift tempo of the present world conditions, is Elizabeth Yates's artistic, sensitive novel, "Patterns on the Wall" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2). It is a tale of post-colonial New England, especially of the grim struggle for existence during the year 1816, known in New England history for its extreme weather conditions.

This is Jared Austin's story. Apprenticed as a boy to Mr. Toppan, a journeyman painter, Jared traveled with and learned from him how to mix colors and stencil designs decorating the bare rooms in New Hampshire houses and taverns. Jared not only learned a trade from his master, but Mr. Toppan also helped him to find his place in the world as a man. Jared branched out into his own business, won his heart's desire, Jennet, the girl he had asked to marry him when they were children, and took her to their own house, with the stencils he had lovingly limned with such care for her upon the walls. This is a quiet story with beauty and love for its dominant tones, told with charm for the discriminating reader. Warren Chappell has made fitting decorations for the text, jacket and binding.

This book has just been awarded a prize in the seventh annual Children's Spring Book Festival sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune.

Frontier Scout

Boys will find as thrilling as any "western" the new biography, "Simon Kenton: Kentucky Scout," by Thomas D. Clark, illustrated by Edward Shenton (Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $2). This beloved Kentuckian knew all the important settlers of the earlier period of settlement west of the Kentucky Mountains. Simon Kenton stood guard from 1775 to 1798 over the Kentucky borderland. He knew all the customs of the Indians, knew all their movements, and kept the settlements informed of the news. His story is a part of the American frontier and his name is linked with Boone, Clark and Henderson—famous woodsmen and pioneers.

What's in Alaska?

Readers of any age seeking accurate information about Alaska—so much in the news these days—will find it attractively presented in "Here Is Alaska," by Evelyn Stefansson, with a foreword by her husband, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted explorer, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

The author brings to her book an exceptional background of knowledge of Alaska for she has since 1939 worked closely with her husband on geographical research and has been collaborating with him on work that he is doing for the Army and Navy. Questions—such as what kind of country is Alaska? What is a typical Alaska village like? What about the Aleutians and other strategic islands off the coast?—are answered in its authoritative text. Remarkable photographs by Frederick Machetanz, whom Stefansson calls "one of our most valuable Alaska correspondents," together with photographs from other sources and maps by Raymond Lufkin, add greatly to the value of this absorbing book with up-to-the-minute interest.

Book Briefs

Phillis Garrard's book, "Jenny's Secret Island: A Story of Bermuda," illustrated by Dan Sweeney (The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2), has St. David's Island for its setting. Jenny, a somewhat willful fifteen-year-old girl for its heroine, a shipwreck for excitement and a mystery for additional thrills. Out of all these unusual happenings, Jenny emerges a wiser and more lovable girl.

"Monkey Ahoy!" by West Lathrop, with pictures by Nedda Walker (Random House, New York. $2), is a good story with a happy ending. It's about Randy, a boy; Big John Bennington, a sea captain; and Rosie, a little gray monkey. There's humor and a challenge—and there's courage to meet that challenge in this appealing tale, good for reading aloud.

Florence Bethune Sloan

A Cricket on the Air

Several years ago a cricket found its way into one of the studios of the South African Broadcasting House at Cape Town. It made its home under the carpet and was allowed to stay there. In this way its became a regular broadcaster.

Announcers did not like to disturb the little insect, and so listeners-in to the Cape Town Station became quite used to its chirpy obligato during the reading of the News.

Later on, one of the announcers decided to catch the cricket and keep it in a small box on the studio table. Here it enjoyed a life of leisure and chirped its appreciation to the amusement of listeners. So famous did it finally become that a record of its voice was made and in this way the cheery little fellow went on the air.

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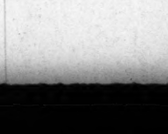
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Blockade-Lifting to Feed Needy In Nazi-Held Europe Projected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 27—The prospect that the United Nations blockade will be relaxed sufficiently to permit larger, though limited, supplies of foods to some of the most undernourished areas of Nazi-held Europe was opened up at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture here yesterday.

New negotiations, it was learned, are in progress among Britain, the United States, and several of the exiled governments of the occupied countries.

Anders Fjelstad, Chairman of the Norwegian Delegation, said he was hopeful that, under careful supervision, the arrangements by which some food is going into Occupied Greece can be extended.

Norway Hit Hard

"Our country has been heavily hit by the horrors of war and the terror which accompanies the iron grip of the 'master race,'" Mr. Fjelstad told correspondents.

"The Norwegian people, however, have never doubted the outcome and this has given them strength and courage to face all trials.

"The food situation in Norway today is perhaps more difficult than in most other countries because we are largely dependent on supplies from outside. The question of relief is, therefore, extremely pressing and I trust it will be solved for the benefit of humar y as a whole so that children and the growing generation may be properly fed and able to continue the development and strengthening of the democratic ideas on which our society is founded."

Iran Backs Policy

Iran, perhaps responding to views already advanced by the Russians, added its voice today to the cause of early relief to the undernourished peoples.

It introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of a permanent organization to receive reports from various countries concerning their difficulties in securing the needed production of foods during the war and the short postwar period and to study and suggest means of remedying these difficulties through international collaboration.

The carefully worded hope expressed by Mr. Fjelstad, himself a Minister of the Norwegian Government in London, suggested that the food-relief negotiations are further advanced than heretofore understood, and it is evident that the presence of high officials of all the occupied European nations in the United States at this moment is providing the occasion for an entire re-examination of the problems, the needs, and the advantages of getting food to these potential fighting allies—at least as an earnest of things to come.

Plight Increasing

Mr. Fjelstad said that only those Norwegians who produce their own food are receiving anything approaching a seminormal diet, and that since fully two thirds of Norway's population does not grow its own food, their plight is increasing intolerably. They theoretically are permitted by the Nazis to receive 1,500 calories a person a day, which is less than half of prewar nourishment, and usually cannot get that much.

He made it clear that the Germans were failing utterly to break Norwegian morale, and Dr. Karl Evang, Surgeon General of the Norwegian Public Health Service, said quite frankly that many of their people at home still are sending out the word: "Send bombs for the enemy, not food for us."

Dr. Evang emphasized, however, that conditions have grown worse since last summer, that stamina has gone down.

"They can't resist on heroism alone. Even when they don't ask for food, they urgently need it."

Flexibility Urged

The Norwegian Minister said he recognized that the Allied blockade was and will continue to be a powerful weapon, and he only hoped it could be used with some flexibility in the common cause of crushing the Axis.

It is apparent that the occupied countries are not all in agreement as to what is both wise and practicable concerning the efforts to get food to the European continent. The Polish Government-in-Exile has let it be known here that it has abandoned hope of sending relief to its Nazi-invaded homeland.

Wieslaw Domaniewski, Chairman of the Polish Delegation at the Conference, said candidly that the only relief which now can be sent to Poland is moral relief, and he urged severe reprisals against Nazi atrocities.

Fighting French Agree

The Fighting French also appear to agree that significant relief cannot be given France until an invasion of Western Europe.

But an attempted enlargement of shipments under Swedish or international control—a control which would have to receive German assent—is definitely under consideration, and the suggestion has been advanced informally here that some supplies may go to the Axis-occupied countries to boost morale shortly before the opening of the second front. Such a policy would take in sufficient territory so as not to give away the point of major attack. Thus any announcement of lifting of the blockade with respect to Yugoslavia, Norway, the Low Countries, or France might be a part of the "war of nerves," a military feint.

As an example of how the Nazis are looting his country and depriving Poles of needed food, the Polish representative pointed out that before the war, Western Poland used to send 100,000 tons of cereals, largely rye and wheat, to the less-fertile eastern half of the country. Now Western Poland is forced to send 1,000,000 tons a year to Germany and has not even enough to live on itself.

At Work Again

CANTON, Ohio, May 27 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers at the Timken Roller Bearing Company's main plant yesterday agreed to end their work stoppage.

A. T. Pinkney, Federal Conciliator, announced some unionists reported for work in the afternoon and the rest of the 1,400 men involved in the stoppage would return on succeeding shifts.

The walkout began Monday in protest of the promotion of women operators to automatic grinding machines. Mr. Pinkney said the union contended the company violated seniority terms of its contract by advancing thewomen.

Wool Gatherers

Girl Scouts Collect Finished Squares

Left to right: Mrs. F. D. Pooley, Jr., of Whitemarsh, Pa., and Doris Drummond of Jenkintown, Pa.

Idle fingers in beauty shops and dentists' reception rooms have been given some war work. Pennsylvania Girl Scouts of Eastern Montgomery County, after collecting remnants of yarn in a district-wide search, have distributed containers with material, instructions and needles [relics of World War I] for making afghan squares throughout the area.

Girl Scouts keep a supply of wool available and collect the finished squares from the boxes. The project, begun in November, has yielded thousands of 4½-inch squares, which are delivered to the Junior Red Cross department of the Old York Road branch of the Red Cross to be made into afghans for war veterans' hospitals and refugees abroad.

Rubber Workers Straggling Back to Plants in Ohio

Continued from Page 1

was "just a temporary situation and some solution will be found."

War has brought jurisdictional disputes, and the rapid changes in technical methods has brought one old-line union into controversy with others. Thus, the Machinists have a 30-year jurisdictional dispute with the Carpenters' Union, the Operating Engineers' Union and the Electric Railway Employees of America. President Brown told a press conference here today the situation has "now become intolerable."

He said the union had been unable to get satisfaction from the A. F. of L. President or the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

He quoted a letter to Mr. Green in which he said the Union was taking the step "with sincere regret" and emphasized:

"However, in leaving the American Federation of Labor, we are firmly resolved to continue one of the traditional policies of the International Association of Machinists—to respect the jurisdiction of and co-operate with the bona fide trade unions who respect our jurisdiction."

Duplication of Jobs

Jurisdictional disputes are hampering the war effort, by complicating industrial relationships, causing duplication of jobs, and bringing one trade union group into conflict with another. For the most part, these affect the old, strongly entrenched craft unions of the A. F. of L., which for years have been the aristocracy of labor.

The other big source of controversy, which has recently become acute and is seen in the coal and rubber issues, is the power of the War Labor Board to adjudicate demands for higher wages to meet advancing living costs. In the rubber dispute, for example, the Union case has been pending before the WLB a whole year. Some 10,000 other labor cases are waiting decision, many of them blocked for months.

The issue here turns on labor's agreement to give up the right to strike at the war's outset. For a year this pledge was generally obeyed, as statistics indicate. But labor, in giving up its weapon to enforce collective bargaining, received in turn the WLB, composed of the pubic, employers, and labor, at which to present its grievances and have them aired.

The WLB was slow in getting under way. With the strike threat removed, labor charges that employers declined to negotiate. Then with the President's hold-the-line order of April 8 a great deal of authority was taken away from the Board, and handed over to James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilizer. Most of the Board's pending cases were automatically thrown out by this ruling. Ultimately, the Board pointed out the situation to the President, and prepared to resign.

The order has subsequently been modified to restore some of the Board's jurisdiction. But in the interval, approximately an additional month has been lost in dealing with bitter wage disputes.

The Administration's new attempt to deal with the problem is to roll back prices, using subsidies. This is under hot dispute in Congress. Although the Administration is proceeding on the assumption that the subsidies will be granted there is no assurance of congressional authority, and a likelihood of congressional delay, exemplified by the debate on the Ruml plan which has taken five months to settle.

Workers Return

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 27 (AP)—About 2,000 workers at the Electric Auto-Lite Company voted to return to work last night after being informed by George Addes, International Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union, that some employees apparently misunderstood negotiating procedures of the War Labor Board.

Workers termed their one-day absence a "holiday." Melvin Schulz, President of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Local, said it would attempt to complete negotiations with the company. Issues of the dispute were not defined.

Travel Is Only Mine Issue Left

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—The United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators meet again today to work out a solution of the miners' portal-to-portal pay demand, the only substantial issue unsettled by a War Labor Board ruling in the wage dispute.

U. M. W. President John L. Lewis ordered all of the Union's Policy Committee to be in Washington on Saturday, presumably to ratify an agreement, but the conferees were not yet down to "brass tacks."

Mr. Lewis, although still not formally recognizing the authority of the War Labor Board, is understood to have told the closed conference briefly that the miners accepted the substance of the Board's decision and were ready to bargain for a portal-to-portal rate based on 90 minutes a day travel time.

U. M. W. leaders spoke confidently of reaching an agreement that would give the miners an increase well above $1 a day, including the increased vacation pay and free equipment and tools ordered by the WLB.

Internal problems apparently beset the operators. The meetings with the miners yesterday aggregated less than a half hour. Recesses were taken twice at the operators' request. It is understood they were seeking a common basis on which a subcommittee could bargain for the whole group.

Soviet Postwar Tie With Allies Pledged

Continued from Page 1

to accept this resolution as a basis for a joint discussion in the Conference."

Two other resolutions had been presented, one from China and another from Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union put its support behind the American draft.

"As regards possible corrections and supplements to the American draft," Mr. Saksin added," and to the drafts which have been just proposed by the Delegations of China and Yugoslavia, the Soviet Delegation will give them additionally in the course of the further discussion and study of the abovementioned draft."

Official Approval

At a press conference earlier this week, Alexey Krutikoff, chief Soviet delegate, had indicated his support of the plan for a permanent United Nations food organization.

The action of the Soviet Delegation yesterday makes it official, definite.

Informed observers at the Conference attribute great diplomatic importance to the development as assuring Soviet collaboration not merely in matters of food policy but in the whole broad area of the problems of securing the future peace.

It also was announced that the delegates of China, the United States, Yugoslavia, Australia, Norway, Greece, Bolivia, Poland, Iran, Great Britain, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, India, and France spoke at yesterday's continuing Policy Committee session, and all approved the ideal of carrying forward the work of the Conference. This would be done through the establishment of a permanent international ofganization and the setting up in the meantime of the proposed interim commission to work out the detail plans of the permanent body.

Drafting Committee

On motion of Herve Alphand, chairman of the French Delegation, Richard Law, Chairman of the British Delegation and head of the section dealing with this subject, was instructed to appoint a drafting committee to consider the American, Chinese, and Yugoslav proposals and pertinent recommendations that may be made by committees of the other sections on continuing work in their various fields, and to embody them all in a single draft.

At the same meeting, the Committee voted unanimously, on motion of Hector Castro, El Salvadorian delegate, to apopint a second drafting committee to prepare a "declaration of principles" of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture for later submission.

The provisions of the American and Chinese proposals already have been detailed in these columns. The Yugoslav resolution is that the Conference organize a permanent international organization to deal with these four main subjects:

Yugoslav Resolution

1. Food supplies and their production, preservation, and transportation.
2. The development, utilization, and conservation of food-producing resources.
3. Provision for free exchange of information.
4. The exchange or supplying of trained and experienced technicians, natural scientists, and engineers to assist or advise when requested in development, improvement, and conservation of food-producing sources. Dealing with other phases of the work of the Conference, the Australian Delegation today circulated a memorandum of its Government's views which had been prepared by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, now in Washington. It emphasized that each nation must make its major contribution to a better-fed world through improving conditions within its own bounaries and that there can be little headway without full employment after the war.

New Markets Asked

The Greek Delegation today asked the Conference to give special consideration to the wisdom of seeing that Greece and similar countries have access to new agricultural markets on the ground that "excessive dependence on Germany, assuming that Germany will retain its prewar power of consumption, should be avoided in any case."

The Brazilian Delegation, headed by one of the Conference's most brilliant figures, Ambassador Joao Carlos Muniz, asked the United Nations to agree to see "that every opportunity be taken at the earliest possible moment by every highly industrialized nation to cooperate to the utmost in supplying to the less-industrialized nations all needed equipment and machinery, as well as providing them with direct technical aid."

Two resolutions were offered by the Dominican Republic. One urged that the Conference "recognize and support the principle of equality of treatment in international commerce as a fundamental factor in assuring a constantly adequate supply of foodstuffs and other essential agricultural products for world requirements."

Regional Groups Advocated

The other advocated the establishment of regional organizations of an international character for the study of those methods by means of which the production and distribution of food and other essential agricultural products may be co-ordinated.

It emphasized that each geographical region constituted a special problem and that regional as well as broader international action would be needed.

Panama recommended that each country establish a special, permanent organization of natural scientific information concerning food habits and types of food which will improve the conditions of health in those countries.

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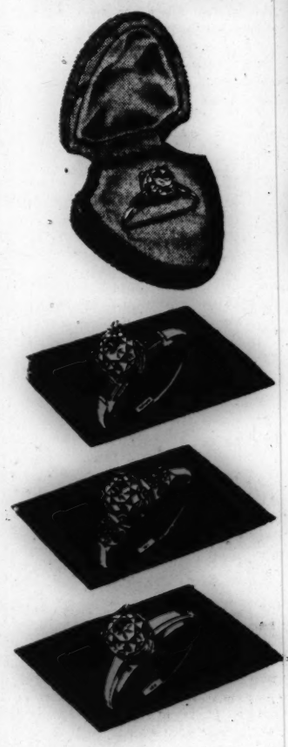
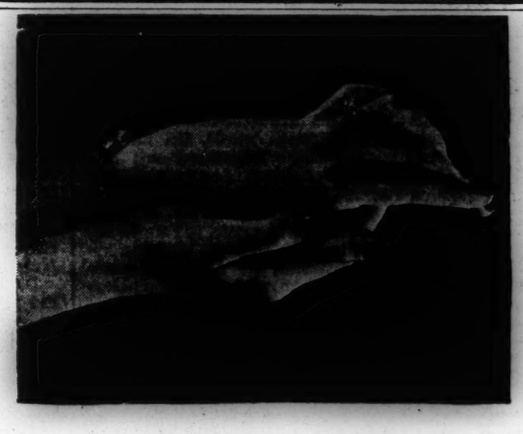
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The Home Forum

Christian Science Is the Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THOSE who delve beneath the surface, who are not content with the external and obvious, who seek inner meanings rather than outward events, human existence often becomes a perpetual question mark. Is there a single strand of purposefulness running through the entire fabric of life, giving it harmony and coherence? Can we "grasp this sorry scheme of things entire" and "re-mould it nearer to the heart's desire," as the haunting words of the Persian poet suggest?

Is there an answer to humanity's quest? Is that answer available now, or is it unreasonable to expect a final solution in this transitory round of existence?

When the writer first became attracted to Christian Science, an unusual remark caught her attention: "Christian Science answers all your questions." The first reaction to this amazing statement was incredulity. Then as thought became more pliant, it was easy to see that Love would not withhold the answer, neither would divine intelligence, Mind. The answer must already exist, else the question would not be asked. Question and answer are as inseparably related as demand and supply; in fact, merely another wording of the same essential truth.

* * *

"'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 39 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

The often undefined yet inmost craving of the human heart is for a divine Being to love and trust unreservedly. Humanity is completed in divinity; it never finds completeness within its own boundaries. This is explained on pages 471 and 472 of Science and Health: **"This Science teaches man that God is the only Life, and that this Life is Truth and Love; that God is to be understood, adored, and demonstrated."** These three demands answer adequately the human need. That God is to be understood and demonstrated as well as adored brings the divine omnipotence into the daily and even minute concerns of human life, healing sickness, discord, iniquity.

"The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (*ibid.*, p. 140). Whence then came this doleful triad to harass and hinder humanity? The ancient problem of the origin of evil! Humbly the student of Christian Science makes answer: Evil has no origin, no actual existence. It is a fraudulent attempt to destroy the kingdom of God, which is indestructible. It is the forged signature of an impostor, who succeeds only as his imposture is accepted as genuine. The instant its spurious nature is detected, it is reduced to impotency. If God is real, He must be the only real. He can have no peer or adversary. He is the only claimant to power, and His authority is indisputable. He is all-inclusive, infinite, excluding everything alien to His nature. As the Apostle Paul says, **"One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all"** (Ephesians 4:6).

* * *

Sooner or later, every thinking person encounters the startling question, "Who am I and whence did I come?" Christ Jesus knew that he came from God and went to God (see John 16:28). Christian Science confirms that answer. Man has but one source and destiny, God. He is God-created, God-endowed, God-sustained. He is the child of divine Love, and his heritage is health, peace, joy, life eternal. Mortal man, with his paltry concerns, his divided loyalties, fades out of the picture, when spiritual man takes the central place.

To the writer, the superlative value of Christian Science is found in the starting-point of thought which it inculcates. If one begins with the material universe and material man, he cannot reach through to the understanding of God as unadulterated Spirit. He attains only a blurred sense of a Deity who is not consistent or logical. Starting with God Himself as revealed in the explicit teaching of Christ Jesus, interpreted by the insight of Mrs. Eddy, one grasps the clue which unravels the tangled skein of mortal existence and unfolds the unity and consistency of the creator and His creation, its spiritual beauty and perfection.

The answer to the complex problem of human existence is astonishingly simple. God, Love, is all that really exists. In reality, there is nothing but God and His manifestation here, there, and everywhere. Does this seem a fantastic claim in face of the gigantic evil stalking through the material world today? The seeming giant stalks through false, darkened thinking, and nowhere else. Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."** The truth about God and man, as revealed in Christian Science, is the adequate and final answer to humanity's overwhelming need.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ISLAMIC ASTROLABE

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES, the astrolabe was the important instrument used to measure the altitudes of the sun, moon, and stars. Other astronomical relations were calculated with the astrolabe, and until the eighteenth century it served, as well, as an instrument of navigation and a time-piece.

This astrolabe is of Persian origin, and was probably made in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Such an instrument was held in high esteem and, after its technical details were executed with utmost precision, ornamental features were added. Astrolabes were made of brass or bronze with intricate ornamentation. This piece was wrought in brass, engraved and inlaid with gold. It was meant to hang from the ring.

D. A.

Carolina Low Country

Edisto, Runnymede, Combahee,
These are the words that sing to me,
Darien, Strawberry, Waccamaw,
Coming Tee, Goose Creek, Wadmalaw.

Otranto, Hobcaw and Yemassee
Bring the low-country spring to me,
Beaufort, Magnolia, Summerville,
Helena, Coosaw and Hollyhill.

JOHN ZEIGLER

Seeds Upon the Rock

EVERY WINTER one thoughtful seed-grower has seen fit to send us a copy of his current catalogue. In times past, regardless of our locale, it has come to us as an unfailing harbinger of spring. In the tropics, amid the lush foliage and white relentless sun of perpetual summer, it was a reminder of a lost and lovely temperate April. And always, since the drab setting of army life are often far removed from the growth of the soil, the welcome arrival of this catalogue was like stepping suddenly back into a garden of long ago.

There, in the contemplation of those pages of luscious vegetables and glowing flowers, the seasons were quick under our fingers. We could recapture the fragrance of turned loam in the young months of the year, feel the cool-warm benediction of an April wind, redolent with the odor of brush fires, punctuated with the song of the lark. We could feel the strong sunlight and rich green of May and the falling storms of blossoms. July meant young peas by Independence Day, and tender marble-sized new potatoes. The somnolent buzzing of cicadas in August, with the beginning of the ebb-tide of summer: flaming zinnias and calendulas, great spiders quiet in their webs, the astringent scent of asters (the opening of school being not far off), melons heavy on the vine, the clear honey-gold days of September and the first cold diamond-sharp nights of fall. The orchestration of a year fading away until only the last wild grapes, the last spicy, camphor-smelling bronze and silver chrysanthemums remained, austere in a frosted garden.

Can we convey with words how important to us was that seed catalogue? Why it was more immediate in its appeal than a novel or graphic art or music? For in the pages of that brochure was the sum total of art; to read it was an unforgettable experience.

* * *

But this year, at our bleak northern outpost, when the need for that precious catalogue was strong, it went astray. Through some slight oversight, our mail was diverted to an even more coldly desolate outpost. (Let us hasten to add that this was through no fault of the postal authorities; they are performing incredible feats in the delivery of mail—that commodity which is more important than food to a soldier. It was just one of those infrequent mishaps that, we suppose, will occur now and then.)

Eventually our mail will catch up with us; in how many weeks or months is uncertain, but it will come one day. Meanwhile, there is an emphasis of irony in the fact of that seed catalogue, with all its flamboyant color plates of flowers and fruit reposing now on a barren, wind-swept, rain-lashed rocky islet that has known but little sun and never in all its history so much as a single leaf of verdure! It is the apex of the incongruous.

Yet, if there are some other soldiers in that chill forbidding fastness who would derive from that booklet even a tenth of the pleasure that it has given us in the past, we would want them to have it. The pity is that it must lie there for so many weeks, its dun envelope unopened, as dormant as a seed itself, while its pages are bursting with the sunlight and with vibrant tones of a far-away remembered summer.

* * *

But the data in the catalogue as to the time of planting, the probable dates of maturity, the hour of the harvest, and, yes, even the vivid pictures, are only the skeletal chronology of a garden. It is an intense sort of poetry into which is written so much more than the compact words themselves could ever include.

For there is nothing in the text that implies the smell of earth after a summer rain, the dripping stillness charged with plaintive bird song and glistening leaves. There are no scents in the book, no sounds; but they are there intangibly and ineradicably, somehow preserved in the dry words as flies in amber.

Beans are mentioned, beans in general, but never the particular vine-shaded arbor under which we shelled them; or the velvety feel of the wax pods snapping under our fingers. Cabbage, yes, but not the ice-green bloom of the heads with minute and perfect crystals of morning dew on them. Nasturtiums, but nothing of their warm pungent odor that is the essence of an afternoon in early summer, actually more a sense of time than an odor.

And, forever a part of these, the recollection of happier hours, the anticipation of a time that will be. That is why this booklet is so vital to us. It would have meant so much, in our gray and frozen surroundings of war, to look back even for a transient moment on a shining, not quite forgotten summer.

But we must, nevertheless, thank this generous seed-grower and hope that, wherever his catalogue languishes, it is now diffusing some of its warmth and light on the iron Arctic air; that his flowers have made bright for a brief interval that sunless rock in the far-flung reaches of a somber sea.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Country Life According To Hesiod

THE HEART OF Boeotia's literature lies in the Hesiodic poetry. Hesiod has a dual personality. As a half-mythical "titulary president" of a school of poetry localized near Mount Helicon and rivaling the epic school, in Asia Minor and the islands, whose eponymous hero was Homer; as traditional author of the "Theogony," which was the manual of mythology for the Greeks, ranking in educational value almost with the Iliad and Odyssey, and of the "Works and Days," which was a collection of widely accepted ethical maxims, he seems to lose his home in Boeotia and to belong like Homer to the whole of Greece. But unlike Homer he is universally believed to have existed. . . .

As agricultural life is concerned with certain permanent factors in human existence and is also proverbially conservative, Hesiod's picture of it is probably true, in its broad outlines, of other centuries and of many another place than Boeotia. Later Greek writers were not attracted by the homely subject, and the "Works and Days" is the sole specimen in Greece of a kind of literature which is practically born out of the soil and out of nature's varied processes.

In this didactic poem we are introduced to a community whose work and pleasures were governed by the seasons. The white blossoms of the spring, the swallow lifting her wing at dawn, the song of the cuckoo, the tender green of the fir tree, the early rains, all meant the planting and nursing of the seeds. The summer heat that brought the cicada's shrill cry brought, too, a little leisure for picnicking in the shade of a rock by a stream, off creamy cake and goat's milk. . . . But in the cooler hours the corn had to be threshed on the stone floors, and the hay stored in the barns. In the autumn the falling leaves and the crane's migratory call showed that wood must be cut, ploughshares made, the proper servants and steers procured, and the grapes gathered and pressed. In the winter the industrious man had to look after his household store, much as he was tempted to linger by the forge and saunter in the warm porticoes. For in January the whirlwind of the north often swept down from Thrace, the Earth howled and long and loud the forests roared. . . . Only the young daughter in her pretty chamber under her mother's roof was safe. The farmer had to put on thicker underclothing and a woolen coat and oxhide shoes lined with thick socks, and pull his cap down over his ears as he hurried home at nightfall. Thus intertwined in Hesiod's Boeotian mind were poetry and prudence. — From "Greek Land and Letters," by F. G. and A. C. E. ALLINSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Antwort

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DENEN, die unter die Oberfläche dringen, die nicht mit dem Äußerlichen und Augenscheinlichen zufrieden sind, die sich lieber für innere Bedeutungen als für äußere Ereignisse interessieren, wird das menschliche Dasein oft ein beständiges Fragezeichen. Zieht sich durch das ganze Gewebe des Lebens ein einziger Faden der Zweckdienlichkeit hindurch, der es harmonisch macht und zusammenhält? Können wir „diesen ganzen traurigen Plan der Dinge ergreifen" und „nach dem Wunsch des Herzens neugestalten", wie die unvergeßlichen Worte des persischen Dichter vorschlagen?

Gibt es eine Antwort auf das Suchen der Menschheit? Ist diese Antwort jetzt verfügbar, oder ist es unvernünftig, eine endgültige Lösung in dieser vorübergehenden Runde des Daseins zu erwarten?

Als die Verfasserin auf die Christliche Wissenschaft hingewiesen wurde, fiel ihr folgende ungewöhnliche Bemerkung auf: „Die Christliche Wissenschaft beantwortet alle deine Fragen". Zuerst rief diese erstaunliche Erklärung Unglauben in ihr hervor. Als dann ihr Denken lenksamer wurde, sah sie leicht, daß weder die Liebe noch die göttliche Intelligenz, das Gemüt, die Antwort vorenthalten würde. Die Antwort muß schon bestehen, sonst würde die Frage nicht gestellt. Frage und Antwort hängen so unzertrennlich miteinander zusammen wie Angebot und Nachfrage; mit andern Worten, sie sind nur ein anderer Ausdruck für dieselbe wesentliche Wahrheit.

„Jetzt", rief der Apostel, „ist die angenehme Zeit, jetzt ist der Tag des Heils' und meinte damit nicht, daß sich die Menschen jetzt auf das Heil oder die Sicherheit einer zukünftigen Welt vorbereiten müßten, sondern daß jetzt die Zeit sei, dieses Heil im Geist und im Leben zu erfahren", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft auf Seite 39 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift".

Das oft unerklärte, doch tief innerste Flehen des menschlichen Herzens ist das Verlangen, ein göttliches Wesen zu lieben und ihm ohne Vorbehalt zu vertrauen. Die Menschheit wird in der Gottheit vervollständigt. Sie findet nie Vollständigkeit innerhalb ihrer eigenen Grenzen. Dies ist auf Seite 472 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit erklärt: „Diese Wissenschaft lehrt den Menschen, daß Gott das einzige Leben ist, und daß dieses Leben die Wahrheirt und die Liebe ist; daß Gott verstanden, angebetet und bewiesen werden muß". Diese drei Forderungen, erfüllt, befriedigen hinreichend das menschliche Bedürfnis. Daß Gott nicht nur angebetet, sondern auch verstanden und bewiesen werden muß, bringt die göttliche Allmacht in die täglichen, ja sogar in die kleinsten Angelegenheiten des menschlichen Lebens und heilt Krankheit, Zwietracht und Bosheit.

„Der Gott der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die allumfassende, ewige göttliche Liebe, die sich nicht ändert noch Böses, Krankheit oder Tod verursacht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 140). Woher kam dann diese traurige Dreiheit, die Menschheit zu quälen und zu hindern? Das uralte Problem des Ursprungs des Bösen! Demütig antwortet der Christliche Wissenschafter: Das Böse hat keinen Ursprung, keine tatsächliche Existenz. Es ist ein betrügerischer Versuch, das unzerstörbare Reich Gottes zu zerstören. Es ist die gefälschte Unterschrift eines Betrügers, der nur Erfolg hat, wenn sein Betrug für echt gehalten wird. Sobald die Unechtheit aufgedeckt ist, wird er machtlos. Wenn Gott wirklich ist, muß Er das einzige Wirkliche sein. Er kann keinen Ebenbürtigen oder Gegner haben. Er allein hat Anspruch auf Macht, und Seine Machtbefugnis ist unbestreitbar. Er ist allumfassend, unendlich, alles ausschließend, was Seiner Art fremd ist. Der Apostel Paulus sagt: „Ein Gott und Vater unser aller, der da ist über euch allen und durch euch alle und in euch allen" (Eph. 4, 6).

Früher oder später tritt an jeden Denkenden die erstaunliche Frage heran: „Wer bin ich und woher kam ich?" Christus Jesus wußte, daß er von Gott kam und zu Gott ging (vgl. Joh. 16, 28). Die Christliche Wissenschaft bestätigt diese Antwort. Der Mensch hat nur einen Ursprung und nur ein Los, Gott. Er ist von Gott geschaffen, von Gott ausgestattet, wird von Gott erhalten. Er ist das Kind der göttlichen Liebe, und Sein Erbteil ist Gesundheit, Friede, Freude, ewiges Leben. Der sterbliche Mensch mit seinen armseligen Angelegenheiten, seiner geteilten Treue, verschwindet aus dem Bild, wenn der geistige Mensch in den Vordergrund tritt.

Die Verfasserin sieht den höchsten Wert der Christlichen Wissenschaft in dem Ausgangspunkt des Denkens, den sie einschärft. Wenn man mit dem materiellen Weltall und dem materiellen Menschen beginnt, kann man nicht das Verständnis gewinnen, daß Gott der unverfälschte Geist ist. Man erlangt nur einen verschwommenen Sinn einer Gottheit, die nicht beständig oder logisch ist. Wenn man von Gott ausgeht, wie Er in der klaren Lehre Christi Jesu geoffenbart und von Mrs. Eddys Einsicht ausgelegt ist, hat man den Leitfaden, der den verwirrten Strang des sterblichen Daseins entwirrt und die Einheit und den Zusammenhang des Schöpfers und Seiner Schöpfung, ihrer geistigen Schönheit und Vollkommenheit entfaltet.

Die Antwort auf das verwickelte Problem des menschlichen Daseins ist erstaunlich einfach. Nur Gott, die Liebe, besteht wirklich. In Wirklichkeit ist nur Gott und Seine Kundwerdung hier, dort, überall. Scheint dies eine phantastische Behauptung zu sein angesichts des riesenhaften Bösen, das heute in der materiellen Welt einherstolziert? Der Scheinriese stolziert nur in falschem, verfinstertem Denken einher. Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 8, 32): „Ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen".

Die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, wie sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt ist, ist die hinreichende und endgültige Antwort für die überwältigende Not der Menschheit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

This Is a Time of Buds

This is a time of buds
And hedges turning green
Rows of sweet peas
On the neighbor's fence
And the mountain dense
With a blue light.
Through the warm air floats
The song of the lark
Young birds sing their notes
And spiders weave their webs
On the tree bark.

Amidst hordes of burnished bees
In the early morning light
Brown butterfly and white
Raid the pillars of green.

M. G.

Anywhere in South Station

THIRTY YEARS of married life can involve ten thousand nine hundred and fifty breakfasts. (This figure does not count the breakfast on the extra day each leap year.) To a discriminating couple, all these breakfasts are not alike. You can standardize the foods, but not the moods.

For instance, Rose and Gregory Brewster had never before taken breakfast together in Boston at South Station. Separately, yes, in a hurry, on the way back from separate trips; but on those occasions they had never indulged in a regular sit-down-and-be-waited-on breakfast. . . .

"Where'd you like to go for breakfast?" asked Gregory as a matter of form, though he could guess the answer.

"Anywhere in South Station," she answered, "excepting on the escalator."

That escalator up from the subway was the only feature of South Station that Rose did not appreciate. She not only feared escalators in general, but this one in particular abashed her because of the sign printed up beside it in large letters: "Do not run up or down escalator or sit on the moving hand rail." It was too poignant a reminder of how far down the moving staircase of human bravery she was located—she whose heart skipped a beat every time she had to pounce on or pounce off the contrivance—compared with those daredevils who wish to run around on it or to sit on the hand rail and ride. If the sign had to be printed on the wall surely somebody must at some time have shown symptoms of running up and down, or of riding on the rail? . . .

The real dining-room beyond the oyster bar was practically empty at this early hour, its narrow red chairs decorative against snowy tablecloths and checkered floor. They chose a table at the right. . . .

"Look, Gregory!" exclaimed Rose, peering through the slats of the Venetian blinds. "There goes a typical Boston Bean! Don't miss her!" and she indicated an incoming commuter who was putting one foot in front of the other with decision in every footfall. . . .

"Watch her!" commanded Rose, and Gregory, taking a last bite of his muffin, watched. Upright as a clothespin; nippy; long and swift of foot; flat of heel; maroon hat; mustard-brown herringbone coat with a scarf in deep garnet just not matching the maroon of the hat; durable black gloves; durable black bag of "pin seal" swinging by its durable handle; the salt of the earth as to countenance; abundant hair of brindling brown done in a large low bun; a quick keen brightness of electric blue eyes; a mouth firm and sensitive, set in a humor-loving line above a spare and steady chin. Everything for use and promptness and durability; nothing for fuss or dallying or show.

"I'd like her," Rose declared, "but she's a Boston Bean!"

"We'd like her, and she'd wear well," agreed Gregory. "She has only one fault. Every so often she knocks your halo down over your eyes, and it hurts your ears. Her friends soon learn that she's very hard on the halo, and they always carry a spare. But we'd like her."

"I think one essential of a Boston Bean," said Rose, twisting her napkin into the tiara style of halo and setting it up on the table, "is having one's skirt an inch and a half too long, no matter what the fashions happen to be." But as she and Gregory swung off down the concourse to get their car out of storage, Rose looked into the mirrors of the vending machines and noticed that her own skirt was three quarters of an inch too long. At least.—From "Inner Springs," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

Second Section

Intimate Message: Hot Springs

Character and Caricatures ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

While President Roosevelt was feuding with the press, the United Nations Food Conference probably didn't look very good from the outside, but it always looked good to two men who have looked at more international conferences than any present statesmen.

Diplomats like Briand or Beneš or Cecil have attended most of the international gatherings during the past two decades but Derso and Kelen have attended all of them.

They have been at Geneva and Paris and London, at Lausanne and Locarno and Stresa. And they are here at Hot Springs. They like the looks of this conference. It is reassuring. They should know. More important, they like the looks of the delegates—their faces, their mood, their manner.

This is a good sign, because Derso and Kelen know what to look for in the faces of international statesmen. They have been putting them on to paper for more newspapers and magazines in more parts of the world than most modern cartoonists.

They have sketched, with sparing lines, but with an unsparing insight which has made them famous international caricaturists, Smuts, Herriot, MacDonald, Streseman, and Litvinoff. They have drawn Mussolini and Goebbels and Matsuoka, and finally threw up their hands and left Europe in despair.

Democratic Galaxy

Now, they are at Hot Springs amidst the democratic representatives of 45 United Nations, penciling Judge Jones as he asked the conference to "give the delegates a great big hand," or Richard Law, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State, who combines a Willkie shock of unruly hair and amiably unpressed trousers to good advantage, or Alex Krutikov, who acts more Russian than Litvinoff and looks more American than Browder.

Naturally, such inveterate habitues of international diplomatic corridors as Derso and Kelen like to be back at their stamping grounds, but more than that they like the kind of men they are drawing. Kelen estimates these statesmen by looking at them while he is drawing. Derso estimates them by looking at his drawing after he has completed it. Kelen draws by note, one might say, and Derso draws by memory.

Together they agree that they have never been present at an international conference which has been so visibly and so transparently free from cynicism—and they know cynicism even when it isn't apparent in the record. Diplomats can hide it from their words, sometimes, but not from their faces.

And that is why Derso and Kelen believe very profoundly that the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture—the first installment of Allied postwar peace-planning and the largest international conference the United States has ever sponsored on its home grounds—is going to succeed.

First Olive Branch

"The United Nations are now in the position Noah once was," they remarked to me a day or so ago, as they were putting the final touches on their sketch of a correspondent who used to cover baseball and is now watching different umpires make some new rules. "Noah sent out the dove to see if there was dry land. The dove came back but with a twig in his beak. We, too, are in the middle of the deluge, but this conference is the first olive branch—the sure sign that there is dry land ahead on which the free nations can build a better world."

These two perceptive men, who have seen good statesmen lose their bearings and evil statesmen gain their ends, are sure that the United Nations are today beginning at the right end of the peace with the right men.

Last time, the politicians waited until the war was over, blueprinted a political peace and then left it to the experts and the specialists to see if anything could be done with what was left.

This time the foundations of the peace are being laid while the war is still on. The specialists who before were in the background of the conferences which drafted the peace are today in the foreground of the conferences which are preparing for drafting the peace.

Right Time, Right Men

Derso and Kelen, who for 20 years have seen them all at work, are very confident that today the right men are at the right work at the right time and I offer their intuitive, artistic judgment as constituting as good evidence as there is that the Allied postwar peace planning is off to a fine start.

"These men at this conference," they told me, "are worried about whether Europe is going to be fed after the war. They are worried about whether the people of Asia and Russia and India are going to be adequately nourished this year and next and next. They are worried about whether they can do the job as well as it ought to be done.

"Is Hitler worried about feeding the innocent and stricken people of Europe?

"We are worried about the right things. Our worries are wonderful. We should love them."

There's something to think about. This conference is going to succeed because the right statesmen are worried about the right things at the right time.

No wonder Derso and Kelen can draw character as well as caricature.

American Indian Speaks: Mexico

Mickey Mouse to Teach School ..... *By Ta-De-Win*

Indians of the Americas! Beauty and joy, education and better living conditions are on their way for you, if Walt Disney and Eulalia Guzman, Mexico's enthusiastic educator, bring to fruition their present project of free or inexpensive films for both adults and children, whose scanty purse today excludes them from the movies.

Walt Disney's visit to Mexico has brought about this one concrete result at least—the desire to radiate sunshine into the hearts of the sometimes almost hopeless lower classes. As he traveled through the countries of the Americas, he observed and thought. Now to his studio in Hollywood are journeying representatives of different countries to plan and plot for this contemplated series of films to delight, educate, and help those who see them.

It seems fitting in the light of present-day relations between Mexico and the United States that Mr. Disney chose Mexico's distinguished educator, Eulalia Guzman, who aids many a philanthropy and who is both writer and anthropologist. She studied in the Normal Schools of Hyannis and Bridgewater, Mass., on the European Continent and in the University of Mexico. Now she has her office in the National Museum, Mexico, and to know more of these ideas of Mr. Disney and Señorita Guzman we sought her out.

Schoolroom Substitute

She explained how it was Mr. Disney's aim to release pictures that will make people want to give help to the humble classes, as well as to bring these films to the masses themselves. As Señorita Guzman remarked, even the poorest in Mexico City desire to learn, but there is not enough opportunity. This proposed visual education will, in a measure, be a substitute for lack of schoolroom space. It is hoped to show these films in free open-air theaters, or in movie houses where the admission will not be more than five centavos (one cent). All this will be arranged, Señorita Guzman is confident, once the pictures are completed.

When asked just what subjects she and Mr. Disney decided would further their purpose, Señorita Guzman said they would first use films to Mexico's beautiful country, then go on to show how each person might have a plant or shrub to brighten a home so often lacking in air, space, and food. Then they could portray how plants should be tended—differentiating between the decorative ones and those for food—how animals should be cared for, especially chickens and rabbits, knowledge of which is of vital importance to country people.

From then on, she elaborated, it will be more or less of an educational campaign, with its brighter as well as instructive side. Mr. Disney intends to produce films giving the customs, games, costumes, and sports of various nationalities. When the onlookers are thrilled by these "foreign" people, it is planned to turn their attention upon themselves, and by pictures let the Indians and Mestizos see how with but little alteration their burdens may be lightened. For it is not so difficult to arrange in one-room crowded houses for the smoke to go up and out, instead of down and into the occupants' eyes, or to raise that charcoal burner just a little higher, so the woman need not bend over so much when cooking, and to have the tortilla griddle at a convenient height.

Practical Ideas

These ideas are not at all theoretical, but practical, as they at present are being carried out at Camohmila, near Tepoztlan, Morelos, where the work benefits 11 Indian villages. There a model home has been copied by Indians, henhouses improved, and by digging down only three feet they came upon the much-needed water, and wells costing but 25 pesos were within the reach of all. Here, too, sanitary conditions are being improved and vegetables raised where once the ground was for many years never turned by a spade.

And what Dr. and Mrs. D. Spencer Hatch are doing at Camohmila, Mr. Disney and Señorita Guzman hope to accomplish for the humble Indians of all the Americas—and not alone Indians either, but all who need beauty and joy and happiness. Neither Mr. Disney nor Señorita Guzman desires to revolutionize present conditions, but simply improve them within their economic status. They do not wish that a woman, after seeing a film, turn away discouraged because she cannot afford to copy what she has seen. Rather they want to see a sparkle come into that woman's eyes as she goes home resolved that she will make her adobe house as sanitary a home and as livable a one as possible, that she will try to raise a few fresh vegetables for her family, that she will have a gay window box or some flowering shrub, and above all that she now knows how to give her children proper care.

But after all is said and done, she will eagerly await the next Disney film, when those funny figures of the artist dance on to the stage, where their comic antics not only entertain, but instruct and are informative as to how other Indians and peoples live in other lands.

To Change the Subject:

Figures From a Greek Vase ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Behind us in Alumnae Hall were four undergraduates in a row, hatless, tousled heads above bright sweaters, gleefully licking chocolate ice-cream cones. On the further aisle seat sat a benevolent, bewhiskered professor, absorbedly reading his text in the original Greek. The rest of us were at various intellectual positions between the two extremes; some few understood Greek, but the vast majority had no touch of it. So we all waited wonderingly, uncertain what response the play would bring forward in us.

Perhaps nowhere except on a college campus could one hope today to see a production of the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus. The "Agamemnon," moreover, in the original Greek and in the tradition of masks. One feels, after the event, chiefly a great astonishment that it was done at all. None of us, it is safe to say, had seen anything of the sort for a long time; but this spring, just the other afternoon to be precise, the Greek Department of Wellesley College undertook the enterprise for the benefit of Greek War Relief.

It would be difficult to explain the spell which was cast over us. There we sat silently, impressed with the solemnity, with the majestic beauty of the Greek tragedy. It was as if the essence of all the world's sorrow were there distilled.

Then, too, it was as if the figures on a Greek vase had come alive. Those satisfying costumes of the Chorus of Argive Elders, terra cotta with a touch of black; those shimmering straight folds of Clytemnestra's robe; and then the splendid form of Agamemnon, red tunic and plumes and a noble sword; the leaf-green robes of the keepers of the door to the House of Atreus, gracefully stooping to spread the purple carpet which tempted Agamemnon within. Their attitudes, their gestures, and then their masks. Astonishing masks they were, so cleverly contrived that we hardly detected them—only noticing a lack of expression about mouth and eyes, only a slight stoniness of profile. And yet those masks, we felt, helped to create the illusion desired.

From the moment when the curtains parted and we saw the starkly simple setting of the House of Atreus, with the sacrificial altar in the foreground, all our intellectual inequalities were dissolved. To have been able to follow the words would hardly have made the play more eloquent. The speech was exquisite. The Greek has a vigor, a virile simplicity; it has sharpness and clarity. These students of the Greek Department spoke well, with an ease and an authority which indicated their familiarity. True, their voices were thin; but we forgot this in the excellence of their enunciation. On and on rolled the denunciations, the lamentations, the expression of the very essence of tragedy. And more than once the choral singers, offstage, took up the minor chant which stressed the sadness.

Long before the end, the ice-cream cones were melted and the Greek text superseded. What went forward upon that small stage held us all in its grasp. Some of us will remember for a long time the picture of Clytemnestra in that doorway, defeated but defiant still. We shall remember the dignity of this great Greek tragedy, its classic simplicity mounting to its climax of sorrow. It was first produced in Athens in 458 B. C. Today it is still voicing its terrible message.

Tunis Thrills to Victory Parade of Allied Troops

Final act in African war theater grips audience as men and weapons go past saluting base.

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 25—The week-end victory parade here which formed the last gripping scene in the United Nations' successful campaign to eliminate Axis fighting forces from North Africa symbolized three things in particular—the rebirth of France as a militant power, the scale of the actual fighting effort by the British to help make this possible, and the vital link between the two provided by United States.

The columns of nine men abreast that strode by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Henri Giraud, and other chief United Nations commanders took one hour and 40 minutes to pass the saluting base in palm girt Avenue Bambetta. Only five minutes of that was taken up by the Americans—the Thirty-Fourth Division.

It was a grand show because it really meant something. Indeed, it meant two things—namely, the first crushing and conclusive defeat the United Nations have inflicted upon the Axis in any theater of the war since hostilities began and a promise of their rapidly mounting ability to repeat the process until the last battle is won.

Two Classes of Spectators

Spectators were divisible into two main classes and both were moved to display great enthusiasm—the civilian population of Tunis, whose liberation crowns the last six months' effort, and the gallantry of the men who marched before them, Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the role of spectators who raised cheer after cheer as their comrades-in-arms swung by.

Although much of the romance and glitter have gone from war in its modern guise, the 26,000 or so troops that tramped through the City to the strains of marches by military bands made a colorful pageant, the monotone of khaki being broken up by uniforms of French native troops headed by only a cavalcade of horsemen in procession—the Tunisian Spahis in their flowing red bournouses and gay trappings.

There was a specially loud ovation for the "Goumiers," those native Berber mountain warriors so often mentioned in communiqués for feats which made the Germans appreciate that they are not the only masters of ruthless and cunning warfare.

Traditional Clothing

These tough, fierce-looking soldiers wore their traditional form of bernous, which looks rather like a bathrobe, their turbanlike headwear, and their stout sandals.

General Giraud looked prouder even than usual as detachment after detachment of his Army went by. But he didn't look any prouder than representatives of the Fighting French of General Leclerc who held their heads especially high as they passed in lorries wherein they'd trekked so many thousands of miles across African vastness to help kick invaders out from the first French territory to be freed. It was a universally approved gesture that they should parade amid British alongside whom they have fought so long.

Beside General Giraud stood General Eisenhower in his beautifully tailored field uniform. Neither wore medal ribbons. With them on the dais were Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewett, Commander of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean; Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, United Nations Commander in Chief for the whole Mediterranean War Zone; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Commander of the Allied Land Forces here and General Eisenhower's Deputy as Allied Commander in Chief; Gen. Sir K. A. M. Anderson, Commander of the British First Army; Air Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, Allied Air Commander in the Mediterranean, Sir Arthur Coningham, Commander in Chief of Tactical Air Forces here; Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of French Land Forces and acting Resident General of Tunisia; Gen. Eugene Koelz, Commander of the French Nineteenth Corps in the line; Gen. Georges Catroux, chief intermediary between General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle; Robert Murphy, President Roosevelt's representative at Allied Force Headquarters with the status of Minister, and Harold MacMillan, British Minister at Allied Field Headquarters. The last two named were in civilian clothes.

All looked very satisfied and cheerful—as no doubt they felt at this picturesque culmination of six months' campaigning which has given them so many complex problems to solve.

The dias on which they stood had three tall red, white and blue flagpoles behind it, and as General Giraud arrived, a British Bluejacket broke the French Tricolor at the central masthead. Immediately after, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were set flying bravely in the slight breeze that tempered the heat of the African sun, which already has tanned British and American troops here a deep shade of brown.

On either side of the platform and drawn up in front of it were British tanks specially cleaned up for the occasion and looking very different from the mud-grimed objects I have seen so often in the battlefield. One bore unmistakable scars of heavy machine-gun bullets.

Guards of Honor

On one side of the dias stood an American honor guard, on the other was a French guard of honor. Facing the rostrum was a company of British Grenadier Guards, who moved like one mechanical man as they presented arms and ordered arms.

In the immediate vicinity of the saluting base where I was located were mainly soldiers who are not guardsmen. But their professional appreciation was so stimulated that they burst into vigorous hand-clapping like an audience at a theater. The line of guards was flanked by big guns pointing skyward over the heads of the assembled generals.

As the pageant was passing, American, British, and French fighter planes roared 300 feet overhead — hundreds of them — emblematic of the overwhelming local sky control here that has been basically responsible for the Axis defeat. As the generals took their places on the dais, the air reverberated to a salvo of artillery salute from batteries some distance away from the procession route.

Gunners Applauded

Gunners, who also are another basic reason for the speed with which the Allied blitz was concluded once it had begun, brought up the rear of the pageant with squadrons of German and Churchill tanks. Crews of spic-and-span guns and tanks received a very big hand, as most certainly they deserved. So did the breakdown trucks of the vehicle recovery units, whose part in the war today is as vital as it is unspectacular.

The troops were played past the saluting base by massed bands of Scottish pipers, by pipers of the Irish Rifles, by a band of the French Foreign Legion, and by British drums and fifes. The Highlanders were applauded warmly as they marched and countermarched in ceremonial show time before the arrival of the procession, their kilts aswing above their bronzed knees, pipes skirling, drumsticks twirling, and the pipe major with his pace stick striding before them, a figure of military precision and dignity.

Laugh was raised by some good-natured "booing" of the British Military Police as their familiar red caps appeared from time to time. Trust the British Tommies to provide some little light relief like that. These expert spectators raised a particularly appreciative cheer for the Derbyshire Yeomanry in their armored motorcars—men who have done some of the most brilliant reconnaisance work of the campaign.

The American contingent was cheered to the echo and a British Tommy near me said he was disappointed there were so few of them when altogether United States soldiers and United States production had played such a great part in obtaining victory. The British guards detachments, which lived up to their tradition of adding to any parade "a little something the others haven't got" were loudly cheered, as were the Royal Air Force regiments in their blue forage caps.

But for the French civilians who comprised the bulk of the spectators along the Avenue de Paris and other main thoroughfares traversed, the big thrill was the sight of all those thousands and thousands of French troops actually under arms and in fine fighting trim—Spahis, Zouaves, Goumiers, Tirailleurs, the ebony-black Senegalese, fighters from French Equatorial Africa, and the rest.

Some of the loudest acclamations were reserved for the fighting French, who now have a recruiting office working at full strength in Tunis, which shows every sign of being a particularly enthusiastic pro-de Gaulle and pro-British center.

Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army; Associated Press from Office of War Information

Tunisia Celebrates United Nations Victory

Upper: Americans in Tunis victory parade. Helmeted soldiers of the United States First Armored Division march past a reviewing stand. In the stand, marked by the United States, British, and French standards, are Allied officers, including Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of United Nations Forces in North Africa; Gen. Henri Giraud, and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander. Center: General Eisenhower (right center) and General Giraud inspect American troops before the start of the parade. This photo transmitted by United States Signal Corps Radiophoto from Algiers. Lower: Waving flags of the United Nations, street crowds in Algiers celebrate the defeat of Axis forces in Tunisia.

Foreign Groups Back Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Foreign-language groups in the prairie provinces of Canada are making substantial contributions to the Fourth Victory Loan, according to advices received at loan headquarters here. In Edmonton, Alberta, canvassers calling on Chinese residents have been agreeably surprised to find cash and checks ready for them. All they had to do was to introduce themselves and the money was immediately handed over.

The same was true of the coal mining town of Drumheller. The Chinese Benevolent Association had completed its plans in advance.

In Saskatchewan, where foreign-language groups form a considerable part of the population, the National War Finance Committee has for the first time established a local committee to canvas these citizens. On the committee are Poles, Ukrainians, Germans, Russians, Rumanians, Hungarians and representatives of other nationalities. Each prospective purchaser has been receiving leaflets in his native tongue, with English on the reverse side, explaining the object and terms of the loan, its value as an investment and the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. Saskatchewan which is primarily a grain producing province is still suffering the after effects of the years of drought, but conditions have improved with better crops last year and the year before. The province had 80,000 subscribers to the last loan. The number is expected to be increased in this campaign to at least 125,000, a very fair proportion of which will be those of foreign birth or extraction.

Compulsory Education Adopted in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, May 27—Thousands of children of school age in Montreal and throughout the Province of Quebec will now come under the new law which makes education for children compulsory in Quebec Province.

The passage of this law, which goes into effect on July 1, now bridges the gap between all the provinces concerning the educational needs of juveniles here. Free instruction throughout the provinces will be of equal standard.

The new law makes school attendance mandatory for all those under 14 years of age. It was given royal assent by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, Maj. Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, on May 26, after 50 years of agitation by advocates of education for the young.

The bill on compulsory education was laid before the Legislature by Hector Perrier, Provincial Secretary, early this year and is the culmination of the pledge made by Premier Adelard Godbout that Quebec would have compulsory education. Recently in the Legislature he nailed the educational colors of his Government to the mast of the following words: "We will teach the children the duties they owe to their fellow citizens. We will abandon road-building, bridge-building, aye, even agricultural development. If need be, we will neglect everything else, but we will prepare for tomorrow a more efficient generation."

Byrd Committee Would End NYA

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP) — Asserting the National Youth Administration "duplicates or overlaps" the work of "six other Government bureaus," the Byrd Committee demanded May 24 the abolishment of that agency, effective June 30.

With Senator Robert M. LaFollettee, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin filing a vigorous dissent, the Joint Committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures recommended refusal of an appropriation of $59,304,000 requested for the new fiscal year in the War Manpower Commission budget.

The Committee recommended transfer of NYA equipment and facilities to "essential war agencies" or their sale to private industry, the transfer of NYA personnel "to necessary war work," and advocated that the Labor Department and Manpower Commission "make every effort to assist war industries to carry on their own industrial training programs."

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks (Divds) (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
Abbott L pf (4)	10	113	113	113	+ ⅜
Acme Ste (3)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	3	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	4	19½	19⅜	19½	
Air Reduction (1a)	17	48½	47	47	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	29	6	5¾	5⅞	
Allegheny Corp	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pr pf	4	37¼	37	37	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
Allegh pf $3Conv	20	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
Allegh Lud $ .35g	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
Allen Indust ⅜e	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	9	161¾	160	161¾	+1¾
Allied Mills (½g)	21	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	54	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½e	9	37	36¾	36¾	
Alpha P Cem (½g)	13	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	8	85¼	84½	84½	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	4	67⅜	67	67	— ½
Am Bank Note ½g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Beech (¼e)	6	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ½g	7	39¾	39½	39¾	+1
Am Br S pf 5¼	39	132	132	132	+1
Am Cable & Rad	43	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	9	83½	82¾	83¼	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	90	176	175¼	175¼	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	35	44⅞	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	9	79	78½	78½	+ ¾
Am Ch & Cable 1g	14	24¼	24	24	
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	40	112½	112	112½	+ ½
Am Cryo Sug ¼g	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf	10	103½	103½	103½	
Am Distill	12	27	26¼	27	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	9	27¼	27	27	
Am & For Pow	43	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Am F P $6 1.65t	1	71	71	71	+1
Am&FP $7 1.92t	2	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	23	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	5	35⅞	35	35	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Am H&L pf (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Am Ice	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	48½	48½	48½	
Am Internat 4¼e	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Locomotive	58	17¾	17	17¼	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾dt	4	103¾	103	103½	+ ½
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am M & Met ¼g	12	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	550	31½	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	25	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	26	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St .30g	60	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	54	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	140	65¾	65½	65½	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Am Ship Bld 2g	20	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	20	44	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
Am Sm&R pf 7	120	152	150½	151¼	
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43	43	43	
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	16	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
Am Stores (⅓g)	3	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	30	30	30	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	154⅜	154	154¼	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	57¼	57	57¼	+ ¾
Am Tob B (3a)	14	58¼	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	260	140	139½	139½	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	18	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1a)	12	42½	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅜
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	26	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	70¼	69¼	70¼	+ ¾
Am Zinc L & S	12	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	65	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
Anac W&C ¼g	300	27¾	26	26	—2
Anchor H Gl .15g	4	20½	20¼	20½	
Anch H G pf 5	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	—1¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	43	42⅝	43	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	109	109	109	—1
Arm III	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Arm III pr pf	5	61¼	60½	61	
Armstrong Ck ½g	12	37⅜	36½	37	+ ¼
Arnold Const (½g)	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Arlloom Corp .20g	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Artloom pf (7)	90	100	100	100	
Asso Dry Gds ½g	3	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
Assd DG 1pf 6	180	85¾	85½	85¾	
Asso DG 2pf 7	30	80	79¾	80	— ¼
Associates Inv 1½	1	37	37	37	
Atch T & S F 3g	94	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	
Atch T & S F pf 5	6	85	84½	85	+ ⅛
Atl Coa Line 1½g	39	37⅞	37⅛	37½	— ½
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	4	29	29	29	
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	6	60	58½	60	+2½
Atl Refining .30g	76	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	110	109½	109¼	109¼	+1
Atlas Corp ¼g	22	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g	310	63	62¼	62¼	—1¾
Austin Nichols	4	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	492	52½	50	51½	+2
Aviation Corp .10g	57	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	197	19⅜	18¾	19⅝	+1
Balt & Ohio	50	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Bangor & Ar	3	12	12	12	
Bangor Ar pf2½k	4	57	55¾	57	+ ½
Barber Asph	8	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	27	19¼	19	19½	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1½	29	29	29	29	+ ½
Beatrice Crm 1a	30	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Bending-Hem .80	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5	20	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
Bell Airc (2e)	12	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
Bendix Avia ¾eg	22	39	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Ben i Ln pr pf 2½	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
best Foods (.60)	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	4	33⅓	33⅛	33⅓	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	23	65½	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	119	119	119	— ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	8	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	5	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	25	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ¼g	1	17	17	17	
Boeing Airp 1g	36	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 2	9	55	53½	55	+2
Bon Ami B 2¼	4	47	47	47	— ¼
Bono Strs 1.60	8	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	28	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	33¾	33	33	
Boston & Maine	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Bower R Bear ½g	1	34	34	34	
Bridgept Br ¼g	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	29½	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat 3	2	43¾	43¼	43¾	
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	8	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	7	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼eg	16	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	2	113	112¾	112¾	+1
Budd Mfg	67	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	190	114	113	113½	+1
Budd Wheel (1e)	10	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	1	24	24	24	
Burlng Mills .70g	5	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
Burr Aod M .60	50	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	
Bush Terminal	18	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Bush Term pf 6	30	67	67	67	
Butler Bros .30g	16	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Butte C&Z ⅛e	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	25	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
Byers pf 7.20k	20	80	80	80	
Byron Jack ½g	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Loof	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
Cal & Hecla ¼eg	22	8¾	8⅜	8½	
Campbell Wyn ½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Can D G Ale .60	21	22⅞	22	22	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	69	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41	41	41	— ½
Capital Adm A	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅜
Cap Adm pf 3	20	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Carc C & O (5)	10	95¾	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Sti ½eg	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	3	5	5	5	
Case (JI) Co 7e	2	121½	121½	121½	+1¼
Case (JI) pf 7	20	140	140	140	+1
Caterpil Trac (2)	13	47⅞	47½	47½	
Celanese Cp ½eg	8	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	50	110	110	110	
Celanese pr pf 7	20	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ¾
Celotex Corp ⅛a	14	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	20	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½g	25	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cent Found .10g	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cent RR N J	11	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	6	21¾	21¼	21¼	
Cero de Pas (4)	11	39¾	39	39	
Certain-teed Prod	18	67⅞	65⅝	67⅛	+ ⅛
Cer-tand 6 pf	390	58¾	57¼	57½	— ½
Chain Belt (½eg)	1	18	18	18	
Champ Pap&F ½eg	3	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+1⅛
Checker Cab	1	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	42	44⅞	44⅜	44½	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	15	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
Chi&E III A 1.50g	14	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
Chi Gt West	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 5½k	17	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅛e	16	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Chi PT pref2½	40	54	53½	54	+1
Chi R Is & Pac	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	8	21⅛	2	21⅛	
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	14	14	14	—1⅜
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	31	76¼	75½	75½	
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
City Invest	50	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
City Stores	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	50	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
Cl CG&SL pf 10	20	130	130	130	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
Clett Peab ½pg	7	36½	36	36¼	
Coca-Cola (3)	9	107½	105	107½	+3¾
Coca-Cola A (3)	20	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	15	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ½
Colg-P-P pf4¼	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	7	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Colo & Sou 4½pf	110	94	93	94	+1
Colo Fuel & Ir ½eg	8	17⅝	17⅜	17½	
Col Broadc A .60g	7	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Col Broadc B .60g	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Col G & El	87	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	36	60⅞	59½	60¾	+1
Col G&E 5 pf 5	140	55⅞	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓e	6	17⅛	17	17¼	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	92½	92	92½	+3½
Coml Credit (3)	12	40¼	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	12	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Com I T cvpf4¼	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	
Coml Solvents .60e	59	15	14½	14⅝	
Commerth & South	242	1⅛	1	1	
Com & South pf	33	59⅞	58⅜	59	+ ⅛
Commth Ed .70g	16	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	19	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
Congol-Nairn (1)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	42	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	41	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	7	97	96⅞	97	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½k	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee ½eg	18	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	3	15⅛	15	15⅛	
Consol'n Coal pf	3	64	63	63	— ½
Cons Pr pf 4½	30	97½	97	97½	+ ½
Container Cp ½eg	9	23	22¾	23	+ ½
Cont Bak ½eg	47	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Cont Can (½eg)	23	36⅛	35	35	— ½
Cont Diam Fib ¼e	6	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	26	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	18	35¾	35½	35½	+ ⅜
Cont Steel (1g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Copperweld Sti .80	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
Corn Exch 2.40	30	45	45	45	+ ¾
Corn Products 2.60	12	61	60¾	60⅞	
Corn Prod pf 7	17J	178¼	177½	178¼	+ ¾
Coty Inc (.15g)	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Coty Internatl	9	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	20¾	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	140	105¾	105	105¼	
Crosley Co (⅓e)	13	21⅜	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½e	15	28⅞	28¾	28½	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	34	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Crown Zel pf 5	10	93	93	93	
Crucible Steel 2e	19	36½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	400	19½	18¾	18¾	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	47	13	12¾	12⅞	
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	1	100½	100½	100½	—1⅝
Cudahy Pack	6	18⅝	18¼	18½	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Cuneo P pf 4½	10	105	105	105	
Curtis Publishing	29	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½k	4	36	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	59	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½ze	9	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	5	20¾	20½	20½	
Davison Chem .60e	15	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	17	17	17	
Deere & Co 1.35e	16	35⅞	35½	35½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
Del & Hudson	16	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	42	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	16	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	540	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅞
Diam Match 1½	3	31¼	31½	31½	+ ⅜
Diam T Motor ½eg	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	20	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	
Doehler Die C ⅜eg	9	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	11	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5e	6	69⅞	69½	69⅞	
Dow Chem (3)	5	152	150⅝	152	+2
Dresser Mfg 1½e	8	34¾	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	18	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12	12	12	— ½
du Pont de N 1g	8	157½	156½	156½	+ ¾
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	10	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	
Eastern Air L	11	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	38	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	168¾	168¾	168¾	+ ¾
East Kod pf 6	10	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	10	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
Edison Br Strs .80	1	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
El & Mus Ind .40g	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat (½g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
El Power & Lt	89	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	3	59½	59½	59½	+ 1½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	17	65	63¾	65	+ 1½
El Storage Bat 2	3	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Emerson Radio (1)	47	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Emp $5¼pf5½	100	80	80	80	
Equit Off Bldg	5	1	1	1	
Erie RR (½pg)	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (½pg)	98	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
Eureka V Cl ½pg	5	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	87	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ¾
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	27½	27¼	27½	
Exchange Buffet	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	14	28	27⅞	27⅞	
Fed Lt & Tr ½eg	12	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	5	28½	27¾	27¾	
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Ferro Enamel	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅘eg	15	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
First N Strs 2½g	7	38¼	37½	37½	— ¼
Flintkote (¼eg)	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Follansbee Steel	3	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	100	42	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35g	2	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	6	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Fost Wheel 1½g	150	19⅞	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	24	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	8	28	27½	28	+ ½
Fruehauf pf 5	30	104	103	104	+1
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair (Robt) 14e	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	14	14	14	
Gar Wood Ind ¼e	127	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	9	49¾	49	49¼	
Gen Baking .30g	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Cable A	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
Gen Cab pf5½pk	110	94	93	94	+1
Gen Cigar (1)	3	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Gen Elec (1.40)	50	38¼	37⅝	38	
Gen Foods .80a	19	39½	38¾	38¾	
Gen Fds pf 4½s	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
Gen G & El A	7	2⅛	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	20	99	99	99	—2⅛
Gen Mills (4)	3	96¾	96¼	96¼	
Gen Motors (1g)	66	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	3	129½	129½	129½	— ⅜
Gen O Abr A 3e	1	26	26	26	+ ½
Gen O Abr .20e	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅛g	3	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Gen Paper Co (1½g)	8	24	23½	24	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	2	7	7	7	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	20	108	108	108	
Gen Ry Sig ½eg	18	25½	24¼	24¼	—1
Gen Real & Util	6	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Refract .30g	5	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (½pg)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Sti Cast pf 3k	140	80	79¼	79¾	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½pg	1	19½	19½	19½	
Gillette S Raz .45e	93	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	4	73¾	73½	73¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	49	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gliddn (o .60g)	26	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Gliddn cv pf 2¼	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1½	1½	1½	
Goebel Brew (.20)	6	3	3	3	
Gold & Si Tel 6	3	88	87½	88	+1½
Goodrich B F ½eg	26	40¾	40	40	
Goodrich pf (5)	3	95½	95¼	95½	+ ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	20	38	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
Gotham Hos (¼ae)	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Graham-

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Henderson: New Inflation Dykes Needed

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Former OPA Administrator Leon Henderson said last evening "another set of dykes" is needed to dam what he called the rising tide of threatened inflation in the United States.

"New dykes, new types of controls, new kinds of exercise of power over production and distribution and over credit are bound to be needed," he told the closing session of the 28th annual convention and war conference of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

While he said he could not give a "yes or no answer" on whether the nation "is headed for runaway inflation," Mr. Henderson declared that "we've got all the makings of inflation," and predicted that the high cost of living would "become an acute political item, and the coming political campaigns will make much of it."

Automatic if Unchecked

"Inflation will come automatically, on greased wheels, if we do nothing but sit and groan about it," Mr. Henderson said. "If no further steps by way of taxation, savings and real control are taken other than those existing or planned now, prices will rise through the very strength of pressure on excess purchasing power."

He said that if congressional, private and executive action "are insufficient to dam the flood of hot spending power," a credit control agency "is plainly indicated and cannot be long avoided."

Mr. Henderson said he had "no private information," but he believed "the whole organization for war on the home front is due for reconsideration."

The former OPA chief charged the Treasury Department with contributing to "the makings of inflation" by failure to adopt a forced savings plan, and the public for failure to save.

Clair Wilcox, industrial materials division director of the OPA, branded reports the OPA was on the verge of collapse "sheer fantasy."

"We are neither shaky, nor tottering, nor verging on collapse," he said.

"Necessary Evil"

Mr. Wilcox termed price control "a necessary evil" and declared that "if the American business community really prefers relative stability to headlong inflation, it will have to reconcile itself to the fact that price control is a bitter dose. It will have to hold its nose and take its medicine. The remedy may be bad. The disease would be worse."

He said that "there is no one in the group charged with the administration of these controls who desires to continue any one of them beyond the day when it can safely be removed."

Theodore G. Joslin, a director of the E. I. du Pont Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., predicted that America would use unbreakable glass, wood that will not burn and shoes made without leather in the postwar era.

New War Contracts To Be Allowed Even Less Profit Margin

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reporting elimination of nearly $2,000,000,000 of what he termed excess profits through renegotiation of Army contracts up to May 1, Maurice Karker, chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board, said it will allow even smaller margins of profit when it considers the 1943 business of war contractors.

The board's renegotiations between April 28, 1942, and May 1, 1943, covered contracts totaling approximately $18,500,000,000, Mr. Karker told a press conference, and eliminated excess profits of $1,866,000,000—of which $698,000,000 represented recovered of excess profits already realized and $1,168,000,000 was price reductions for future deliveries on existing contracts.

All of this, said Mr. Karker, was on 1941 and 1942 business, and the board will not complete consideration of 1942 earnings by Army suppliers until the end of this year. As of May 22, there were 9,743 contracting companies assigned for renegotiation, agreements had been reached with 1,658 companies, or 17.4 per cent, and 4,076 were engaged in renegotiation.

In general, he said, there was no renegotiation of 1941 business unless profits obviously were extreme. Most of the recapture has been on 1942 profits, and the fact that many contracts were drawn in advance of this country's participation in the war is one of the many factors considered in determining a "fair" profit margin, he said.

"Production for war should be at a very low rate of profit," Mr. Karker said, "and there is every reason to suppose that the approach for 1943 business will be different from that for 1942. Lower profits probably will be allowed."

There is no formula for determining a fair profit that will do "even decent justice" in all cases, he said, and the Price Adjustment Board and its officers must rely on a thorough study of individual cases and a "common sense" decision.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended April 30, 1943, consolidated net income of $1,803,223 after all charges. This compares with net of $1,743,188 for the like period of 1942. The holding association net income for the 12 months' period was $1,322,616, or $1.... below that of the 1942 period.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	1	1	1
100	Air Assoc (.50g)	8	8	8
400	Aire Assess (.75g)	8	8	8
700	Air-Way El Ap (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Air-Way El Ap (.10f)	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Ala Gt Sou (6.50g)	70	70	70
30	Ala Pow 7pf (7)	93½	93	93
20	Ala Pow 5pf (5)	107½	107½	107½
200	Alum Ltd (bbl.)	101¼	101¼	101¼
400	Alum Co Am (2g)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	116	116	116
400	Am Capital A	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Am Capital B	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Am Cit&L (.25g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Am Cit P&L B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2000	Am Cyan B (.60)	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Am&For P war	39⅝	39	39⅝
1300	Am Gas&El (1.60)	2¾	2¾	2¾
175	Am Gas&El pf (4½)	107½	106¾	107½
900	Am Gen (.15g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
225	Am Gen 52 pf (5)	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Am Hard Rub (.50g)	24½	24½	24½
200	Am Laun Mch (2)	21½	21½	21½
400	Am Light&Tr (1.20)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
800	Am Maracaibo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Meter (.50g)	4	4	4
1200	Am Republics (.35e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	4½	4½	4½
6400	Am Superpow	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2800	Am Superpow pf	11	11	11
400	Amch Fdy P (.15g)	14½	14½	14½
100	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	104½	104½	104½
2300	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
2650	Ark Nat Gas A	4	3¾	4
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10	10	10
140	Ark P&L pf (7)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
300	Aro Equip (.50g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Art Met Wks (.80)	19½	19½	19½
400	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Asso Laund	6¾	6¾	6¾
2000	Atlas Corp war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	AtlasDPcrge(1e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Atlas Fty (.60g)	7	7	7
200	Automat Prod(.25g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	AutoYMach(.80e)	4½	4½	4½
50	Axton-Fish A	4½	4½	4½
800	Babcock&Wil(1.40)	20½	20½	20½
450	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	34½	34	34½
1100	Bald Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Baldwin Rub (.60)	7	7	7
2200	Barium Sta Bil	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Basic Refract (.20g)	3	3	3
9300	Beech Aire (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
200	Bellanca Aire	5	5	5
200	Bick & Gay Furn	4	4	4
100	Blumbers (.40g)	7	7	7
1000	Bliss (E W) (.75)	14½	14½	14½
100	Blue Ridge	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Bohack (HC)	15½	15½	15½
200	Bohack(HC)1pf (2k)	75	75	75
1100	Bower-Barff R 1 pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Brass Tr Lamp (.25)	20½	20½	20½
600	Breeze Corp (.80g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Brewer Aero	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Brill A	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Brill B	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Brown F&W (.10e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Brown-F Dist	14½	14½	14½
100	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
1xd	Buckeye PL (.40g)	15	15	15
50	Buf M&P pf	15½	15½	15½
50	Buf W&E 5 pf	89½	89½	89½
100	Butty Biscuit	20	20	20
200	Calllte Tun (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Cath Ray Ant (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Carrier Corp	14¾	14¾	14¾
4900	Can Marconi	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
3200	Cen & SW Ut	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	10	10	10
150	Chamb Agri (.80)	7	7	7
150	Chesebrough (4a)	101	101	101
100	Childs pf	18	17¾	18
24100	Cities Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
3100	Cit Svc pf	84	81	83½
700	Cit Svc pf B	11	11	11
30	Cit Svc pf BB	84	81	84
100	City Auto Stpg (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Claude Neon Lts	2½	2½	2½
250	Cleve El Illum (.50g)	31	30¾	31
300	Clev Tractor (.50g)	12	12	12
5700	Colon Develop	6¼	6⅛	6¼
900	Colonial Airl	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	ColoFuel&I war	61¾	61¾	61¾
220	Colum G&E pf (5)	45½	45½	45½
7500	Comml Inv & So war	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	22	22	22
100	Conn Gas & Coke	19½	19½	19½
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	119	119	119
50	Cons G&E Bal pf(4½)	119	119	119
400	Cons Ret Stra (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Cons Sil Corp (.15g)	5	5	5
300	Cont Roll & St (.75g)	14½	14½	14½
700	CopperFanes(.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Corning G Min	14½	14½	14½
700	Corroon & Ray	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	Cor&Rey pf(4½g)	21	21	21
600	Cosden Petro pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
2200	Creole Pet	22½	22¼	22½
100	Crest Brewing	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Crown C Int A	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown Drug	1¾	1¾	1¾
6000	Cuban Atl Sug	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Darby Pet	18½	18½	18½
200	Dayton Rub	17¾	17¾	17¾
700	DennisonMfgA	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Derby Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
700	Det Gray Ir	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	DetMtch Stove	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Eagle Pich Ld	4	4	4
100	East Gas G F	13½	13½	13½
175	East G & F6pf (3½k)	27½	27½	27½
50	Eaton Axle pf B	37	37	37
60	East Sug Ass (2)	27½	27½	27½
11	East Wash Mfg (.25)	3¾	3¾	3¾
32700	El Bond & Sh	5¾	5¾	5¾
1300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	67	67	67
500	El Bd & Sh $5 pf (5)	62	61½	62
300	El P&L Ar pf A	30	28½	30
100	El P&L war	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	12½	12½	12½
50	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	EquityCrp83pf (1½k)	34½	34½	34½
300	Esquire Inc (.30g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Eureka Pipe L (.25)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Eversharp Inc (.45g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	FairchildEng&Air	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Fansteel Met (1.40)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Fire As Phil (.75g)	8½	8½	8½
50	FirstMcrLtd(.10fe)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Fitzsim Gas&M (.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Fuller (GA) (2e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
500	Gen Firepfg (.20g)	14½	14½	14½
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	14½	14½	14½
100	Gen Pub S pf	72¾	72¾	72¾
1100	Gen Share	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	Gen Share pf (6d)	58½	58½	58½
400	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Godchaux Sug B	17¾	17¾	17¾
2700	Goldfield Con	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Gorham Inc pf (2e)	11	11	11
300	Gorh Mfg (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Grand Rap V	27½	27½	27½
100	Gray Mfg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Gt Atl & P nv(2½g)	8	8	8
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	81	80	80½
100	Grenf T&D (1e)	32½	32½	32½
100	Groc Str Prod(.15e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1500	Gulf Oil(1)	47¾	46¾	46¾
700	Hartford Ray vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	HavardBrew(.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hat Corp Am B(1g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Hazeltine(1.40g)	34¾	34¾	34¾
600	Hearn D Strs	33	32½	33
20	Hearn D 8% pf	3	3	3
500	Hearn D St pf (3)	60	59½	59½
900	Herden Ch (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Hoe (R) Co A	24½	24	24½
500	Holl C Gold (.10)	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Horn & Hard (1.60)	29	29	29
400	Humble Oil (2.40g)	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Hum-Ross P	74	73½	74
100	Hurley Mch	5	5	5
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow	7	7	7
100	Ill Iowa Pow div st	4	4	4
300	Ill Iowa Pwrpf (1¾k)	37¾	37¾	37¾
50	Ind Brew (.65g)	13	13	13
30	Ind Svc 7 pf	24½	24½	24½
100	Ins Co N Am (2½)	27	27	27
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	20½	20½	20½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
700	Int Indust	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Int Petrol (h1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Int Prod (.50g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Int Util B	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Isal Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Jer C P&L $5 pf	74½	74½	74½
1900	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
110	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	97	97
400	Krueger Brew (.30g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
240	Lack RRNJ	33	32	33
400	Lake Sh M (h.80)	33	32	33
100	Lefe Real pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
3700	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	10½	10½	10½
1500	Leonard Oil Dev	9	9	9
1300	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	11	11	11
100	Long IsLtg	9	9	9
125	Long Is L pf A	43¼	41¾	43
125	Long Is L pf B	39	38	39
1900	Louis L & E	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Lynch Corp (.2)	13¾	13¾	13¾
1000	Manati Sug war	3¾	3¾	3¾
51	Marion St Shop	2	2	2
	Massey-Harris	6	5¾	6
400	McQuad Rad B	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	McWil Dredg (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Memph N Gas (.15e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Mer & M Sec A	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Mer & M S pf pf (3)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Merritt-C & S	30	30	30
100	Mesabi Iron	7¼	7¼	7¼
600	Mich Bumper	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Micromat Reno (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mid St P A vtc	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Mid St P B vtc	6	6	6
1300	Mid West Corp (.20g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Midl Oil 8-conv (3)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Midvale (½g)	15½	15½	15½
300	Mid-West Abr	31½	31½	31½
100	Midwest Oil (.5)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mid West Ref (.05g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Minn Min &Chm	24	24	24
50	Miss Riv P pf (6)	56	56	56
100	Monarch M T (1½g)	106	106	106
1400	Mongram Pict	19	19	19
400	Mt City Cop (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Mount Prod (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Muskegon Pis (.45g)	15	14½	14½
100	Nachman Spr	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	NatChYlms(1)xd	25	25	25
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	13½	12	13½
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Nat Rub Mch (.25g)	10	10	10
300	Nat Sug Ref	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Nat Un Rad	30	30	30
100	Nelson (H) (.40g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	NE Pow Assn	5¾	5¾	5¾
2325	NEPA 6% pf (2K)	45¾	45¾	45¾
300	N W Cloth	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ned Ides Inc (.80)	8	8	8
300	N J Zinc (1½g)	19½	19½	19½
100	NYC Omnibus war	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	100	100	100

Co-operation on Postwar Plans Is Urged at N. I. C. B. Meeting

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Demands that businessmen and industrialists plan now to meet postwar employment problems; that government, management and labor cooperate in postwar planning and that future peace be maintained through international collaboration highlighted the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Speakers at the dinner were Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and chairman of the Committee for Economic Development; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Sir Norman Abgell, Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the Conference Board, who presided.

Specific problems of postwar rehabilitation were discussed at a series of panel meetings during the afternoon by representatives of industry, labor and government.

Mr. Hoffman declared that a high level of employment must be attained quickly after peace comes, "because too much unemployment for too long is a direct invitation to dictatorship. The main burden of finding jobs for 56,000,000 Americans will fall upon private industry, provided the business climate in the postwar world is favorable to expansion of enterprise," he held.

Aid for Small Firms

"We are not overly concerned about planning by the very large employers," he continued. "They have the resources and the technical ability to do a first-class job of their own. It is the smaller businesses—the approximately 2,000,000 actual employers and the 1,000,000 self-employers—which need both encouragement and help in getting their programs under way.

"They are the grass roots from which our economy grows. They are the shock troops we must use to win our objective. They must start planning now, and they must plan boldly and they must plan intelligently.

Mr. Hoffman listed three requisites to maintenance of free enterprise as the structural base of American economy: (1) Restoration of rewards for risk-taking on the part of business and industry, and revision of tax laws to stimulate vigorously entrance of venture-capital into productive enterprise where jobs can and will be created; (2) Solution of special problems of small businesses, making it easier for such groups to be created, and (3) business and government must see that competition is put back into competitive system to fullest extent possible.

Mr. Carey held that the present social and economic system of the nation would not endure unless a way was found to provide a living for all on the basis of improved standards and social security, retaining opportunities for business men to make profits.

"Labor, like management, is deeply concerned with the postwar period," he recalled. "The people now know the scope of our productivity and will never again accept poverty in the midst of plenty. Industry and agriculture must be used to capacity to provide decent living levels for everybody. A broad social security program must insure necessary goods and services even when the usual sources of income are removed.

Labor Participation

"Labor participation in determination of administrative policies must be continued and increased. Labor-management co-operation within the basic industries must also be extended. Public projects must be planned now to take up the slack if private enterprise prives insufficient to maintain full employment. . . .

"In the international field, labor is concerned not only with peace but with international co-operation to raise levels of living and to extend democratic institutions. A labor movement in every country will be the best way to guarantee these."

Sir Norman asserted that if peace was not maintained through international co-operation, a third world war is inevitable. Coupled with international co-operation must be acceptance by the peoples of the world of the truth that exchange of goods and economic collaboration are "only second in importance," he held.

Dr. Jordan charged that despite all the planning now being done, the concept of freedom as the foundation and objective of a free society either had been lost sight of or relegated to the background. The Administration, he said, had "failed miserably" on the home front and its policies had been "compounded at best of political expediency and bureaucratic incompetence."

The rationing and price control systems have not merely broken down, but have "blossomed into a massive and universal organization of smuggling, bootlegging and black markets, such as America has not seen since colonial days," Dr. Jordan charged.

Lack of Candor

"Not a single important problem on the home front, whether of fiscal policy, of food and fuel supply, of manpower mobilization, of management-labor relations, or of public information has been faced so far with candor, courage and integrity, or handled with intelligence and competence by our public officials for the primary and imperative purpose of supporting the civilian arm so vital to assure and speed the victorious end of the war," he declared. "Only the abundant resources and profound patriotism of the American people have postponed the painful consequences of these conditions."

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, was elected chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board for 1943-44 at the annual meeting. He succeeds Fred I. Kent, president of the council of New York University.

Vice-chairmen, elected for one year, were Neal Dow Becker, president of the Intertype Company; Col. J. F. Drake, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation; Edgar M. Queeny, chairman of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., president of the Freeport Sulphur Company.

Dr. Jordan was re-elected president and chief executive officer of the board, and James L. Madden, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was elected treasurer.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
6	Am F & L 6s 2015	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
63	As Elec 4½s 53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
63	As G & E 5s ⅞	68¼	67⅝	68
15	As G & E 5½s 77	23¾	23¾	23¾
43	As G & E 5s 58	24	24	24
31	As G & E 4½s 49	23¾	23¾	24
13	As T&T 5½s 55 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
53	Bkln U L 6s 40	80¼	80¼	80¼
65	Bell T Can 5s 57 M	126	125¾	126
5	Boston Edis 2¾s 70A	115½	111½	115½
30	Can Nor P 5½ 53	102½	102½	102½
49	Cen St El 5½s 54	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Cen St El 5s 48	36½	35¼	36½
4	Cities Ser 5s 66	36¾	36¼	36¾
32	Cities Ser 5s 50	92¾	92¼	92¾
3	Cit 6P&L 5½s 49	93¾	93	93¾
60	Cit S P 5½s 52	97¼	97¼	98
23	Cont G&E 5½s 58A	94¼	93¾	94¼
7	Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	94¾	93¾	94¼
5	East G&F 4½ 58A	102¾	102½	102¾
11	Elec P&L 5s 2030	89¼	89¼	89¼
3	Empire Dis E 5s 52	98	98	98¼
6	Fed Water 4½s 54	105½	105½	105½
6	Fla P&L 5s 54	106	105¾	106
7	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	106	105¾	106
2	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	96¾	96¼	96½
4	Grand Trunk 4s 50	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Great Nor 5s 50 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Il Pow & L 5s 54C	109	109	109
2	Il Pow & L 5½s 57	108	105¾	106
10	Ind Svc 5s 54	100½	100½	100½
18	Inters Pow 5s 57	86¼	86¼	86½
7	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	82	82	82
8	Lou P&L 3½s 60	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Metro Ed 4s 51	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Midland Val 5s 43	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Minn P&L 5s 55	60¾	60¾	60¾
1	Nassau & Suff 5s 45	108½	108½	108½
11	Nevada Cal 5½s 56	101½	101½	101½
2	N Eng G&E 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	61¾	61¾	61¾
23	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	82	82	82
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	N Orl PS 6s 49A	92	91¾	92
7	N Y E & West 1st 4s 2004	105¾	105¾	105¾
17	Nor Com Ut 5½s 48 A	106	106	106
6	Nor Ind P 5 3/8s 57	80	80	80
6	Ohio Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
2	Pac P & L 5s 55	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen Cen P & L 4½s 77	103½	103½	103½
1	Pen Wat & P 3¼s 70	105	105	105
2	Pub Sv N J 6s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Shaw W&P 4½s 70 D	149	149	149
28	So Cal Ed 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
14	So Ind Ry 4s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Spalding 5s 49	68¾	68½	69¾
12	Stand G&E 6s 50	71¼	71¼	71¼
11	Stand G&E 6s 51	80¾	80	80¾
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	80¼	80	80¼
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	80¾	80¾	80¾
1	Tex P&L 5s 55	79¼	79¼	79¼
15	Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	104¾	103¾	104¾
2	Twin CRT 5½s52A	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Unit L&P 5½s 52A	89¾	89¾	89¾
11	Unit L&RY 5½s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	100¾	100¼	100¾
25	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	99½	99½	99½
1	West Newsp 1/n 6s 44	20¾	20¾	19¾
4	West New Un 6s 44st	88	88	88
		77½	77½	77½

Foreign Bonds

5	Russian 6½s 1919	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	Russ 5½s 1921	7	7	7

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(2d) Ex-dividend. (XR) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (vtc) Voting trust certificates. (wd) When distributed. (wi) When issued. (wr) Warrants. (ww) Without warrants. (xwa) Warrants.

Security Insurance Plans Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., has registered 600,000 shares of its $10 par value capital stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission for offering to holders of its capital stock at a time not yet stated.

Rayon Makers Asked To Reduce Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced it had asked rayon yarn producers to cut prices. The extent of the reduction sought was not disclosed, OPA officials explaining that the proposed cut might differ from the final order. The manufacturers asked and were given time to prepare and present cost data.

Rayon yarns are used in various products, including hosiery, dresses, and automobile tires.

OPA Removes Used Inner Tubes From Rationing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Used passenger car and truck inner tubes were removed from rationing restrictions.

Heretofore, used tubes could be sold only to holders of rationing certificates. These certificates could be used to buy either used or new tubes, and there were few sales of used tubes.

The Office of Price Administration said it removed used tubes from rationing to encourage the use of about 765,000 used passenger tubes and 225,000 truck tubes now idle in dealers' stocks.

In another order, OPA sought to increase the flow of tires to dealers. It authorized dealers who need larger inventories to meet customer's requirements, to obtain supplies and pay for them later with rationing certificates. In the past, dealers have been able to obtain tires only to the extent of their certificates.

Meat Packers Oppose Rollback

CHICAGO (AP)—Opposition to a Government subsidy for meat packers, which it claimed would be a "fatal blow" to some companies, was announced Wednesday by the American Meat Institute, trade association composed of all large and some small meat packing concerns.

In a prepared statement, the institute asserted the Office of Price Administration was planning a rollback of approximately 10 per cent in present retail and wholesale prices of meat, effective June 1, with a subsidy to processors to prevent the rollback from reducing prices of livestock.

"It must be emphasized that the subsidy to be given the meat packers is not one by which the meat packing industry would benefit," the institute charged, adding:

"There is no announced policy in the OPA's plan for the tremendous loss which processors will have to take on all of the meats on hand and being processed June 1, when prices are arbitrarily rolled back."

The institute said, "this industry normally has in excess of a billion pounds of products in the various steps of production, and in inventories. To require the industry to stand a loss of between two and three cents a pound on these products will be a fatal blow to many meat packing companies.

"Unless some provision is made for them, the total loss on the reduced prices of products on hand will amount to more than $25,000,000. According to simple laws of economics, this eventually will have to be reflected in livestock values."

The institute said it had sent two telegrams to James F. Byrnes, director of Economic Stabilization, expressing its attitude toward the propos

Red Sox Defeat Cleveland Indians 2-0 in Morning Game at Fenway Park

After-Breakfast Contest Attracts Only 2,000 Fans

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Before 1,803 war worker fans and 216 servicemen, the Red Sox this morning defeated the American League leading Cleveland Indians at Fenway Park, 2 to 0.

Tex Hughson, ace righthander of the Sox, blanked the visitors with five scattered singles for his third victory of the season. Bobby Doerr's single to left field with the bases full in the fifth inning gave the Texan all the runs he needed.

From the standpoint of attendance this 10:30 game was a disappointment. Designed as an experiment to lure essential workers unable to come out in the afternoon, it failed to reach the 2,000-paid level.

It was possible that the weather kept many spectators away, for not until an hour before gametime did it become certain tha the Sox and Cleveland Indians could open their series here.

It was the second morning game of the big league spring. On May 3 the Reds and Pirates played a 10:30 contest at Cincinnati, with less than 3,000 paying customers in the Crosley Field stands.

Young Bill Veeke, President of the Milwaukee club of the American Association, one of the double-A minors, was the instigator of the morning game, a suggestion at first shunned by the majors. In fact, many of the major magnets still prefer to let the experiment alone.

However, American and National League clubs have not been drawing on week days. Only on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays have the crowds been consistently good. And, of course, at night games.

Weak Rule

Perhaps the soundest suggestion yet has come from the few who would start games at 6:30 or 7 o'clock, and finish them under lights. The majors at the moment, however, have a weak rule which prohibits the finishing under the arcs of any engagement started in daylight. Too, not all major parks are equipped with lights.

Before opening this series with the Red Sox, Manager Lou Boudreau of the Indians talked about this club which recently took the American League lead away from the once-dominant Yankees.

"I said when the season opened that we had the team to beat," the popular young playing manager said, "and I haven't seen anything during the past month to change my mind. Washington and Philadelphia are stronger than a year ago, but I don't think they have the balance to challenge for the top.

"The Yankees, of course, will be in there all the way, as they usually are," Boudreau continued. "But I think that they miss Di Maggio and Rizzuto more than they imagined they would.

Bagby Starring

"Bagby, Smith and Dean are pitching grand ball for us," Lou went on. "And have you noticed how that Bagby has been hitting? Kennedy and Milnar are not yet in shape. As a matter of fact, this club probably won't be in shape for another few weeks. The weather has been very bad all around the circuit, which makes it difficult to play yourself into shape.

"The loss of Harder hurt our pitching staff. He will be out for two months. I'll go along with Hank Edwards in center field. I had to take Denning off first base a while ago, but generally speaking he has done a good job. Then, I always have Cullenbine for the bag if I need him.

"Hockett is still bothered by that injured thumb. It interfers with his hitting, although you'd never suspect it after looking at his average. Yes, we sure looked like a second-division ball club against the Red Sox out in Cleveland."

Boudreau refuses to admit that the Indians were hit lightly by the draft in particular and war in general. However, Lou has three-quarters of his regular infield back and two thirds of his outfield. Also, he has added Buddy Rosar to his catching staff, and the former Yankee is developing into one of the best all-around receivers in the business.

* * *

Briefs . . . The touring Braves took a smart 4-3 decision from the Cardinals last night in St. Louis, with Chuck Workman again delivering the single which broke the tie . . . Al Javery was the pitcher and it was his fourth straight victory . . . The triumph left the Braves half a game away from the second-place Cards in the National League pennant race and three behind the leading Dodgers . . . The B's close at St. Louis with a single tomorrow . . . It will be Ladies' Day on the morrow as the Indians finish their series at Fenway.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	21	10	.677
St. Louis	17	11	.607
Boston	15	10	.600
Philadelphia	15	13	.536
Cincinnati	13	16	.448
Pittsburgh	11	15	.423
New York	12	18	.400
Chicago	9	20	.310

Results May 26

Boston 4, St. Louis 3. (11 inns).
Pittsburgh 17, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 1, Philadelphia 0.
New York 4, Chicago 2.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	11	.593
New York	14	11	.560
Washington	16	13	.552
Detroit	13	12	.520
Philadelphia	14	15	.483
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Chicago	10	13	.435
Boston	11	17	.393

Result May 26

Washington 1, St. Louis 0.
Other games postponed.

Pan-Games Likely To Be Postponed

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Further postponement of the Pan-American games at Buenos Aires, called off last year and tentatively fixed for November of this year, has been forecast by Juan Carlos Palacios, Chairman of the Argentine Olympic Committee.

Palacious said the committee again would poll the American Republics and Canada on the question of postponement but that the poll was merely a formality since prospects of holding the games this year are definitely unfavorable. The postponement, according to Palacious, will be made on a one-year basis "in order to keep the idea alive."

Congressman Asks Army To Allow Sports

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—As leader of Congress's "three friends of football," Representative Weiss (D), of Pennsylvania, yesterday asked Brig. Gen. Millard G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, to alter present regulations and permit participation in intercollegiate athletic competitions by soldiers attending colleges.

Weiss' request in the interest of "our American way of athletics, came shortly after Weiss and his two Congressional colleagues, Representatives Dilweg (D), of Wisconsin, and Monroney (D), of Oklahoma, had carried to ranking Army officers their quest of a "more liberal attitude toward the game during wartime."

English System

"Why not adopt the English system?" Weiss asked in a letter to General White. "England has a wartime program which permits all Army personnel attending the universities to participate in sports if they wish.

"Throughout England, sports events have been carried o during the war, attracting from 20,000 to 105,000 spectators. They believe it develops the men physically and builds morale. I agree."

The Army recently pointed out certain reasons why it said it may not be feasible for soldiers in college training to compete in athletics. Principal reasons were lack of time, transportation difficulties, and the attitude on the part of some persons that such participation might come under the heading of special privileges.

To which Weiss replied:

"All colleges have voluntarily limited their traveling to a minimum. Many have canceled games involving lengthy trips. For instance, Notre Dame canceled its games with Southern California and Georgia Tech, and the University of Pittsburgh its games with Duke and Minnesota.

Highly Concentrated

"I am fully aware that the training courses are highly concentrated. However, it is my opinion that the physical training angle could be interwoven directly with combative sports.

"The Gallup Poll shows that 59 per cent favor sports while 12 per cent made no commitment with only 29 per cent opposed. In more than 400 letters, soldiers, sailors, and marines in Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Africa, and England have clearly indicated a desire that college, high school, and professional sports be continued."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees lead by 4½ games as Ernie Bonham beats Athletics for his seventh straight victory.

Three Years Ago

Ben Hogan fails to qualify for National open in sectional trials, his 150 at Tuckahoe being one stroke too high.

Five Years Ago

Charley Yates of Atlanta advances to final of British amateur golf tournament.

Another Uniform for Gomez

Associated Press

Lefty Meets His New Bosses

After being given his unconditional release by the Boston Braves of the National League, Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, former New York Yankee standout pitcher, soon found himself back in the more familiar surroundings of the American League. Here he is shown talking with his new bosses, Ossie Bluege, manager, and Clark Griffith, owner, of the Washington Senators. Gomez has yet to hurl his first pitch in championship competition this season.

All-Star Game To Be Played At Evanston

CHICAGO, May 27 (AP)—The annual All-Star football game will be held in August again this year with pro gridders—this time the Washington Redskins—once more opposing a selected squad of collegians, but there similarity to the nine previous charity events just about ends.

Instead of Soldier Field where 101,000 persons saw last year's clash, the game will be played at Dyche Stadium in Evanston, Ill. (capacity 50,000)—to restrict attendance as far as possible to fans in the Chicago area in conformity with wishes of the Office of Defense Transportation.

No Poll of Fans

There will be no poll of fans to determine the collegians' starting line-up.

Undergraduate players will be eligible for the event previously restricted to seniors.

Even the beneficiary was changed and profits this year will go to Chicago's servicemen's centers, which feed and entertain 125,000 servicemen weekly. Proceeds last year, amountjng to $153,945.92, went to Army Emergency Relief and Navy Relief. Previous to that Chicago charities had benefited.

Also unusual to recent All-Star games is the training site of the Washington Redskins, but the San Diego, Calif., camp is not new to the Redskins who plan to train there against this year. The pro representatives for the past three years have been the Chicago Bears or Green Bay Packers and their drills were conducted near Chicago.

Drills Begin Aug. 7

The All-Stars again will practice at Dyche Stadium for three weeks beginning Aug. 7. Their coaching staff will be appointed and will be representative of the various sections of the United States.

Chicago Tribune Charities, Inc., sponsor of the game, said that despite the fact many of last year's college headliners now are in service, the All-Star squad is expected to compare favorably with its predecessors. No blanket release of players from the armed services is being asked, but the sponsor said several of 1942's leading players already had received permission to participate.

Lawrence Waterbury

PALM BEACH, Fla., May 27 (AP)—Lawrence Waterbury, who passed on here yesterday, was formerly a member of America's "Big Four" of polo, the team that revolutionized the sport and made the United States a power in the international game.

With Devereux Milburn, Harry Payne Whitney, and Monty Waterbury, his brother, Lawrence Waterbury helped bring the prized International Challenge Cup to this country for the first time in 1909 and kept it here through 1913. He was ranked as one of the two greatest backs of all time, second only to Milburn.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

American Association

Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 1.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 1, Kansas City 0.
Milwaukee at Toledo, postponed.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, Hollywood 3.
Portland 1-5, Los Angeles 0-4.
Sacramento 7, Oakland 0.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 4.

International League

Rochester 5, Toronto 0.
Baltimore 10, Jersey City 6.
Newark 5, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 9, Buffalo 2.

Eastern League

Utica 5, Springfield 2.
Binghamton 6-7, Wilkes-Barre 2-2.
Elmira at Scranton, postponed.
Hartford at Albany, postponed.

Southern Association

Little Rock 4-10, Atlanta 3-3.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 8, Knoxville 5.
Birmingham 3-4, Nashville 1-7.

Broad Appeal of Golf Game Remains Firm Says Blossom

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—The ancient and honorable sport of golf has lost much of its ballyhoo, namely rich tournaments with their name players, but the loss has helped strengthen the game in the opinion of President George W. Blossom, Jr., of the U. S. G. A.

"It is now golf essentially in its natural state—a sport almost purely for exercise, refreshment, and fun, out in the open air," said Mr. Blossom in discussing the changes that have come in the game because of the war. "Big touraments are out but the broad appeal of playing golf remains firm—an appeal to persons of all ages and occupations."

No Relief in Sight

Mr. Blossom pointed out the various problems brought on by the war have forced the closing of many courses here and in other countries, with no relief in sight, but that the sport has grown even more popular.

"Golf managements have had to make external changes, giving up some frills," said the U. S. G. A. executive, "but in many ways the results have been good. The test of outward adversity has helped strengthen the inward spirit of the game."

Mr. Blossom showed reports he had received from Australia and Great Britain, where golf is undergoing the same changes as in this country. From the magazine "Golf in Australia," he read:

"Seen on the golf courses today are men of the Navy, Army, and Air Force, civilians doing big war jobs, men from the battle front snatching a game before returning to the fray."

Report from England

As to the state of the game in Britain, Mr. Blossom showed a brief summary received several months ago from William L. Hardie, interim Secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, who wrote, "In the main the game of golf in Great Britain has been very hard hit by the exigencies of the prolonged national emergency. All the principal competitive events have long since disappeared from our calendar.

"On the other hand, the popularity of our game has not suffered. In fact in many instances it is gaining adherents who in normal times may not have had the facilities or opportunity to take it up."

Flock to Courses

More recent reports have told of how on week ends the British flock to the courses, despite handicaps in travel, equipment, course conditions, and caddies. British authorities encourage the average worker to play the game as a beneficial form of recreation. It also is one of the requisite exercises usually prescribed for convalescing soldiers.

"Golf," said Mr. Blossom, "has given a bit in these war years—men, help in turfing airfields, money, playing equipment for the services, sale of war bonds, victory gardens, airplane observation posts, hospitalization centers, etc. But golf perhaps makes its best contribution by being its natural self—by giving us a means for being in shape and ready."

Bisons Buy Hahm

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons of the International League purchased Catcher Dick Hahm from the Washington Senators. Hahm, who had been returned to the Senators by the Syracuse Chiefs, was acquired on the condition he can be returned within 30 days if the Bisons are not satisfied with the transaction.

Sarazen's Famous Sand Iron Now Rests in Golf Museum

NEW YORK (AP)—The iron which took the hardship out of sand traps, which won the British and American open championships in 1932, and which largely is responsible for the era of low scoring since that time now rests unobtrusively in the collection of other famous links tools in the U. S. G. A. museum.

It's a mongrel sort of club, this sand iron which Gene Sarazen has donated to golf's Hall of Fame for inanimate objects. The head resembles a niblick, only it has a heavy flange at the bottom made even heavier by frequent additions of lead until it resembles the work of an amateur plumber trying to fix a leaky pipe. The grip has been heavily wound until it is large enough for a player to get his hands around with some degree of firmness.

Jones's Club Illegal

But it's the daddy of the present-day sand iron without which tournament scores would creep upward.

"Back in 1932," Sarazen explains, "I had an idea that the sand club Bobby Jones was using, with concave face, was illegal, which it was subsequently ruled. I set about to devise a sand iron of my own.

"I experimented around and finally came up with this club with the flanged sole. I made it myself. That year I broke the scoring record in winning the British open and tied the record in winning the National open.

40,000 Copies Made

"In about three weeks there were 40,000 copies of the club being made and distributed, and I think that the low scoring since that time can be traced to that club. It eliminated indecision in the bunkers, and made the good players all masters of bunker play."

Which probably is true enough. Sarazen, always a bold player, became so adept with this trouble shooter that it is said he would claim he could come out of a trap and get down in one putt four out of five times, and it is fair to assume that other top performers became similarly proficient.

Flirting With Cup

Watch any big tournament today. Or rather, don't you wish you could? Anyway, in recent years the stars have walked up to a ball couched in a sand trap with casual indifference, taken out their sand iron, and wham! There would be the ball flirting with the cup.

In winning the British open at Sandwich in 1932 Sarazen had rounds of 70, 69, 70 and 74 for a 283 total, which shattered the tournament record by two strokes. In the National open at Fresh Meadow the same year he was off to a wobbly start with 74 and 76 for his first two rounds. He then came in with a 70, and his last round was a 66 to give him a total of 286, good enough to tie the mark set by Chick Evans in 1916.

Great Finisher

Incidentally, it was in the Fresh Meadow tournament that he shot the last 28 holes in a total of 100 strokes. The sturdy squire always has been one of the game's greatest finishers. He really has it in the clutch, which is the pay-off on any great performer.

Right now he's playing charity exhibitions when his services are sought. He had one booked for this week end, with a big advance sale of tickets, but the whole thing was called off when the pleasure-driving ban again was instituted on the eastern seaboard.

He's quite proud of that iron and what it did for golf scoring, and the fact it was copied so extensively.

"And I never got a cent out of it," he says a little sadly.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Among Greatest

Earl Hilligan, the capable head of the American League Service Bureau, which digs up facts and figures on the pennant race and the men who play in it, passes along an interesting angle on Ted Williams.

"Can Ted Williams 'go the route' as one of baseball's all-time great hitters?" writes Hilligan in his latest bulletin. "The answer to that question lies in 'The Kid's' early return to the game and his picking up of his great four-year batting record where he left off last winter to become a Naval Aviation cadet in Uncle Sam's league.

"For that four-season record definitely ranks him with the greatest batsmen of all time on a comparative period checkup—a survey showing that in his first four years in the majors he bettered the first full four-year records of such greats as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, and Rogers Hornsby, all members of the game's Hall of Fame.

Had Mark of .356

"The lanky outfield star of the Boston Red Sox left the American League with a four-season plate mark of .356, a mark for four years exceeded only by Wee Willie Keeler, Shoeless Joe Jackson, and Al Simmons.

"Keeler, in his first four full seasons, averaged an incredible .396, but wound up with a lifetime average of .345. Jackson's four-year average was .381, with a lifetime duplication of Williams' average, .356.

"Simmons," Hilligan continues, "one of the greatest sluggers the American League ever knew and still in the major league picture as an outfielder with the Boston Red Sox, holds a lifetime average of .336, but in his first four seasons slammed the ball at a remarkable .357 clip.

"At the same stage of their diamond careers, Cobb had a four-year mark of .343, with Speaker's four-season average being .326 and Hornsby's being only .311. All three of those great stars went on to Hall of Fame recognition in their later years and Ted still has to prove he can hold his hot pace over the long haul. But on those first four seasons he certainly got away to a great start since leaving Minneapolis back in 1938.

Led Circuit

"The Kid, in his first season In the big time, hit .327 for Boston, leading the circuit in runs batted in with 145. In 1940 he batted .344, then followed with his great .406 mark in 1941, setting the pace in homers. Last season he preceded his departure to the armed force with all-around honors, batting .356 to take the league hitting title a second straight season, and leading the parade in homers, runs batted in, runs scored, and total bases.

"In 1941 when he hit his .406, Ted was 22, making him the youngest modern ever to slam the ball above the .399 mark. Cobb was 24 when he first reached the .400 circle. Jackson was 23, Cap Lajoie was 25, Hornsby was 26, George Sisler was 27, Harry Heilmann was 29, and Bill Terry was 31.

"Keeler made one of the fastest hitting starts baseball ever knew, batting .367, .394, .392, and .432 in his first four seasons. But he slumped, comparatively, from then on to wind up with a lifetime .345, dropping to .234 in 1907.

Great Start With A's

"Simmons, who gave up coaching with Philadelphia to help out Boston's outfield shortage, had his great start with the Athletics, 1924 through 1927. Best of those four years was 1927, when 'Water Bucket Al' hammered the ball at a .392 pace. His lifetime average through 1941 was .336."

Facts enter into this situation which do not appear on the surface. Williams, for instance, might have shattered even Keeler's sensational four-year pace had he played his early years in, let us say, Yankee Stadium. Built for Babe Ruth and other left-handers, Ted probably would have added 20 points to his average each year had he been aiming at the short barriers in New York. The right field area at Fenway Park is open and deep.

Local Box Score

Morning Game

RED SOX	AB	R	H	O	A
Culberson, cf	3	0	0	2	1
Fox, rf	3	0	2	2	0
Doerr, 2b	3	0	1	2	4
Lipien, 1b	2	0	0	8	0
Tabor, 3b	1	0	0	3	0
Lazor, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Lake, ss	4	0	1	3	1
Peacock, c	3	1	0	4	1
Hughson, p	2	1	1	0	3
Totals	25	2	5	27	10

CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	O	A
Turchin, 3b	3	0	0	1	3
Edwards, cf	4	0	2	1	0
Cullenbine, rf	3	0	0	3	0
Heath, lf	1	0	0	1	0
Denning, 1b	4	0	1	6	1
Rosar, c	3	0	1	6	0
Boudreau, ss	3	0	0	2	2
Mack, 2b	4	0	1	5	4
Naymick, p	2	0	0	0	0
Reynolds, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Dean	1	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Bagby	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	5	24	10

*Batted for Reynolds in 7th.
†Batted for Heving in 9th.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Errors—(None). Runs batted in—Doerr 2. Stolen Base—Fox. Sacrifices—Culberson Fox, Tabor. Double plays—Turchin to Mack to Turchin; Doerr to Lupien. Left on bases—Cleveland 9, Boston 11. Bases on balls—Off Naymick 5 in 5 innings; Reynolds 0 in Hughson 7. Strikeouts—By Naymick 3, Reynolds 1, Heving 2, Hughson 4. Hits—Off Naymick 5 in 5 innings; Reynolds in 1; Heving 0 in 2. Losing pitcher—Naymick. Umpires—Rommel, Berry, Hubbard. Time—2:00. Attendance 1,821.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	47	6	15	0	4	.319
Doerr	114	10	31	1	13	.272
Simmons	51	4	13	0	5	.255
Lake	95	12	21	0	3	.221
Peacock	50	2	11	0	3	.220
Fox	87	10	18	0	5	.207
Lupien	111	6	23	0	7	.207
Cronin	34	1	7	0	5	.206
Tabor	70	4	14	0	3	.200
Miles	29	3	5	0	4	.183
Lazor	33	3	6	0	4	.173
Culberson	30	3	5	1	2	.167
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Gentile	3	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	97	11	30	1	11	.309
Workman	101	9	28	2	14	.277
Holmes	96	8	24	0	3	.250
Jeost	90	11	22	1	9	.244
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Wietelmann	84	7	20	0	8	.238
Ryan	34	6	8	1	3	.235
Ross	94	12	22	2	8	.234
Burns	56	5	13	1	5	.232
Klutz	44	4	10	0	4	.227
Poland	35	4	6	0	3	.171
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Three leaders in each league

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Stephens, Browns	19	69	11	26	.377
Higgins, Tigers	35	95	11	34	.358
Frey, Reds	28	113	14	40	.354
Herman, Dodgers	31	109	15	38	.349
Musial, Cardinals	39	123	23	42	.341
Lindell, Yankees	35	90	8	29	.323

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Spence, Senators	19	Herman, Dodgers	24
Johnson, Senators	18	Di Maggio, Pirat's	21
Bloodworth, Tig.	18	Elliott, Pirates	17
		Stanky, Cubs	17

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THIS IS HENRY'S THIRD BID FOR A BERTH WITH THE INDIANS
PAP
AP Features

Manager Lou Boudreau was satisfied that Henry Edwards could handle the center field post when he let Roy Weatherly go to the Yankees last winter. So far Edwards has done a workmanlike job in the outer gardens, and there has been no clamoring by the fans for the return of Weatherly. And Weatherly has yet to contribute anything to the Yankees' success that might reflect on Boudreau's wisdom in trading him to Cleveland's greatest rivals.

Edwards has not been hitting up to the standard expected of him, but he has been making his blows count. Henry played a major role in the three straight defeats the Indians handed the Yankees in Cleveland to step into first place. This is Henry's third bid for a berth with the Indians and he appreciates that it is now or never.

Last season Edwards completed his minor league schooling with the Baltimore Orioles. The 18 home runs he pounded out attest to the power his bat packs. A native of Ohio, he starred in all sports in high school, so Cleveland fans shouldn't find him too hard to take. He's big and fast and, what's more important, knows how to make use of his talents on the base paths and in the field.

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Senate Group Would Restrict Roosevelt Emergency Spending

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)—In a move to tighten congressional control over federal spending, the Senate Appropriations Committee voted yesterday to prohibit President Roosevelt from dipping into emergency war funds to finance controversial agencies.

The committee first set aside a House prohibition against using any of the $200,000,000 White House money chest to finance the National Resources Planning Board or the Farm Security Administration. Then it wrote into a $143,639,591 urgent deficency appropriation bill a general ban against the fund's use for:

"The functions of any agency of the government for which appropriations have been duly made by Congress, or for functions for which estimates have been submitted by the budget, and for which Congress has failed to make appropriations."

Exempted are the War and Navy Departments which committee members said might need emergency financing from time to time. The amendment also would not restrict use of the President's fund for emergencies connected with the war where no appeal has been made to Congress for money.

Mr. Roosevelt could not, however, supplement appropriations for agencies for functions which have been reviewed by congress.

Senator Millard R. Tydings (D) of Maryland, told reporters the ban is designed to prevent the President from overriding Congress by using his emergency fund to supplement the revenuses allowed some of these agencies by Congress, or to finance them entirely after congress has seen fit to deny them all funds."

Another committee member, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, said "Congress has too often been circumvented by the way the fund has been used," and added the amendment's purpose was "to bring back to Congress control over the nation's purse strings."

The Planning Board, the HOLC and the Farm Security Administration are among the "New Deal" agencies which have been the target of recent congressional restrictions.

The Senate committee approved a $200,000 fund for the Planning Board. This is included in the independent offices appropriations bill, on which debate will be resumed today. Chairman Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee is seeking to raise this amount to $534,000, the figure allowed by the subcommittee. The agency is headed by Frederic A. Delano, an uncle of the President.

The Planning Board has been financed to a large extent by transfers from the President's fund.

The committee also voted to eliminate from the bill a House provision barring payment of salaries to Robert Morss Lovett, Secretary of the Virgin Islands Government, and Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., employees of the Federal Communications Commission. The three men were accused by the Dies and Kerr Committees of the House of having been affiliated with subversive organizations.

WPB Phone Bill Hit by Committee

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 27

Reporting that the War Production Board ran up a $1,346,093 telephone bill in six months, the Joint Congressional Commission on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Spending commented:

"For the same yearly cost at government rates, WPB could put in hourly three-minute telephone calls to the moon, 221,463 miles away, every hour of the day, ever day of the year."

Canada Overhauls Manpower To Buttress War Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 26—Canada is now in the process of the most serious manpower overhaul ever attempted, and on its success will depend the success of the general war program.

According to J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, the Government proposes to add 177,000 men to the 700,000 now in the active fighting forces in Canada during the next 12 months—a hundred thousand in the Army, 24,000 in the Navy, and 53,000 in the Air Force.

But the home front as well as the war front are trying to recruit young men of military age. There are not enough men of such age to satisfy all demands. The Defense Minister stated only recently that recruiting had slackened off this spring. The recent flow of men into the Army is known to be unsatisfactory to the military authorities.

Canada's problem today is aggravated by its failure to control the distribution of manpower in the early stages of the war. Men of military age drifted into industry which does not wish to release them. At the same time skilled men of nonmilitary category drifted from farms, mines, and timber camps to city industries and they do not want to go back to their old jobs.

Wide Changes Needed

The Government's present program must finecomb industry for men who should be working somewhere else. This will prove a most difficult process and will mark this year as easily the most complicated of the war for Canada.

While Colonel Ralston was announcing his military needs to Parliament his colleague, C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, was planning a drastic overhaul of the munitions industries. It had been known for some time that Canada would have to change some of its war industries in the light of experience on the battlefronts. Now it appears that these changes are far wider than the public had supposed.

As a result of conferences between British, American and Canadian officials, Canada will abandon the manufacture of many war goods like tanks and certain kinds of munitions. It will re-tool factories to make articles more needed in the final phase of the war—such things as big bombers and escort vessels. Instead of a reduction in weapons manufacture, as had been anticipated, Canada will undertake a large net expansion and will need more munitions workers than ever at the end of the year, even though there may be temporary unemployment in some plants during the re-tooling period.

Shortage of Farm Labor

Thus while Colonel Ralston is taking more men to fight, Mr. Howe will need more to work.

To get fighting men the Government can increase its drafts. To find workers for munitions plants is not particularly difficult since people seek out these jobs and prefer them. But to get men for the basic industries there has been up to now no really effective machinery. The result is a grave decline in timber production, shortage of labor on farms and such a crisis in the coal industry that the Government has proclaimed it a national emergency.

Essential Jobs First

Many men who used to work in these basic industries are now in lighter industries, which are more attractive. If they are moved back to the basic industries who is to take their place in the lighter industries? They must be replaced by workers from nonessential industries which must slacken their operations or cease operating altogether.

That is the problem represented by the announcements of Colonel Ralston and Mr. Howe—the movement of nonessential workers into esential jobs. The Government has begun the process gingerly, first by taking power to send all coal miners back to the mines and, second, by declaring that all men of military age, rejected for military service on physical grounds, may be compelled to enter essential industries or, if they refuse, may be sent to work camps.

The nation waits now to see how this, the first real step of labor compulsion, will work out in practice. Will the miners return to the coal mines? How many young men will be moved out of nonessential and into essential industries? How many nonessential industries and services will be closed? And what will be the effect of this closing on the output of luxury goods and the maintenance of luxury services?

No one can answer these questions yet, not even the Government, for obviously Canada is only feeling its way into compulsory selective service after many false starts.

New Type Building Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new type of concrete building material, called "spongecrete," soon to go into production in Durban, Union of South Africa, is light enough to float, can be worked speedily and economically, and absorbs sound and shock, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

CLASSIFIED

HOUSES TO LET

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Five or six rooms, two kitchens, two baths; suitable for one or two families. Vi. 9-7763.

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ASHPOINT, MAINE, near Rockland—5 acres of land with plastered cottage, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, fireplace; also small bungalow; all modern conveniences in both. W. L. Clark, 59 Overlook Road, Arlington, Mass. Phone Arl. 1568-J.

WANTED—FURNISHED

GROTON, CONN.—Kitchenette, bedroom and bath; 2 adults; in or near Groton. H-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES

ROCKY POINT, L. I.—For sale, furnished, 20x30; property 100x100; gas, electricity, running water; beach; stores; bus. 146-21 60th Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Flushing 9-5684.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—To rent furnished 3½-room apartment until Sept. 1st, $75 (monthly). LOYE, 64 Kensington Rd., BR. 3-4161.

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N. Y. C., 37 W. 8TH ST.—Studio apt., sublet (June to Sept.); furnished, 2 bedrooms, living room, roof garden, piano; near 10th Church; $80 monthly; references. GR. 7-5835.

N. Y. C., 101 WEST 82ND ST., Apt. 1-C—Furnished, studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, piano, cross ventilation; 3 months, reasonable. Col. 5-7963 or see superintendent.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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$25.00 WEEKLY and comfortable home awaits suitable, draft-deferred, Protestant young man to care for and companion crippled youth. Must drive car. Write Box A-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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AUDITIONS for regular soloist will be held in Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Conn. Write Music Committee, 129 Lafayette Street.

SOLOIST, one interested in Christian Science preferred. State training and experience. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 457 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Re 4-5593
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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted	One Edition	All Editions
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3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

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(Continued)

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HOSIERY repairs 11c, all makes, any amount of runs; closeout crepe slips $1.35, no mail orders. ROSEWIN HOSIERY CO., 805 Fifth Avenue, Suite 501, N. Y. C.

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WANTED — home for thoroughbred male Doberman pinscher, mild, loving disposition, well behaved and house trained; runs loose in neighborhood; excellent watch dog; would make excellent companion for child or adult; lives in house; only available to those who will appreciate and treat well—not for sale. DUPUY, 6K Alder Drive, Middle River, Md.

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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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CONNECTICUT

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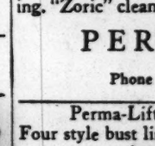

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CONNECTICUT

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ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
2023 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

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The John Mistletoe Bookshop
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Danker
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WHITNEY'S

ROSE MARIE Coiffeur de Vogue
BEAUTY SALON 190 STATE ST.
Telephone 4-9300 Opposite the Capitol

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from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
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Honigsbaum's
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Fine Selective Fashions in Cotton Sports Dresses, Toss-on Toppers, Slacks and Blouses.

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

You'll Feel More Comfortable in One of Our
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Silverware
82 Court Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued from previous page)

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VAN COTT Jeweler

60 Court Street

Divided Payments Available

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3321. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Bronxville Furriers
Fur Storage
New Garments Made to Order
2 Cedar Street BR 2-6061

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-2252

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Li 4850 Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4879 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

CORTLAND

Buy Them Here!
Fame Freestone Sliced Peaches, No. 2½ can
Price 29c
Coe F. Dexter
5 Grant St. Phone 1985

FOR WALLPAPER
See
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main Street

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846 Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DRY COLD FUR STORAGE
as low as $2.00
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-3233

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-3535

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

NEW YORK

FLUSHING
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-10 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5000
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping done anywhere
No job too big or too small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-44 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1608

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
FAMOUS CANDIES
ICE CREAM AND SODAS
30 W. Merrick Rd., Near Church St.
TEL. FREEPORT 1874

FREEPORT—Bellmore

Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
218 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

Armstrong's
QUAKER RUGS
Sizes and Patterns for Every Room
ARGERSINGER'S
E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

Burton Insurance Agency
Insurance Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main Street

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing-Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

The New Spring
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
are here for your inspection
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Post O. N. 45

W. T. GRANT CO.
Watch for Our "Re-opening" on June 3rd
A "Streamlined" Grant Store for Your Community
80 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 0046-J. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP 5675
Featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive!

ON LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. BLUMBERG & SONS
Inc.
Garden Tools—Fertilizer
Lawn Seed—Fencing
78 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

PALM BEACH SUITS
$19.50
A. L. FRANK'S Inc.
15-17 MAIN STREET

ITHACA

Dependable Watch and Clock Repairs
Save Money
TIME HOSPITAL
306 E. Seneca St. Phone 3-2161

LAWRENCE PAINT
applied to your home, will protect it from the elements.
FLOOR and PORCH ENAMEL
ROOF PAINTS
BETTER PAINT WALLPAPER SERVICE
216 N. Aurora St. Dial 2150

JACKSON HEIGHTS

BETTY
3731 82 St.
HATS

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
3213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-8110-1

LISI
YOUR HAIRDRESSER INC.
. . . Feather (Razor) Haircut
A prefoundation for your new Permanent Wave
33-39 82ND ST. HA. 9-8850

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone FL. 8-3600. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelley's
ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
8727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
VIRGINIA 7-5656
Jamaica Ave., Corner 110th Street

Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS
FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Payment over 12 months
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Relax on Decoration Day
in
JIGSAW SPORTSWEAR
for woman or miss
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

Inexpensive Dresses
in
Basement Store at
BIGELOW'S Jamestown N. Y.

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2936 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
8440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 6146

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6580
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CLEANER VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Hardware Paint
R. B. HOBSON, Inc.
65 Fourth Avenue
Picnic Equipment

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6133 7 Gramatan Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street
New Rochelle 2-3692

Leaf's
Small Furs
Fur Storage and Repairs
Remodeling
506 MAIN STREET

I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8384 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Bu. 4-9601 Pr. 3-8549
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Ave.
opp. Erasmus High School cor. St. Johns Pl.

Fineberg & Price
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes
since 1926
Ingersoll 2-9184

MYROLA STUDIO
Interior Decorators
HOME OF GOOD TASTE
2115 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edison Mazda Lamps
Janitors' Supplies
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, Housefurnishings and General Repairing
Locksmiths—Electrical Work
BUckminster 2-7714 865 Flatbush Ave.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

DONGAN HILLS

ANTHONY BISSO
42 Whitaker Place Don. Hills 6-2623
Grower of
Choice Flowers and Vegetable Plants • Perennials and Annuals

GREAT KILLS

Great Kills Jewelers
Agents for
LONGINES WITTNAUER Watches
Makers of Fine Jewelry
Expert Watch Repairing
3985 Amboy Rd. Ph. Hon-wood 6-0551

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMENT-SOLVAY COKE

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	F	M	A	N	N
A	L	L	E	N	■	O
L	I	O	N	■	M	R
L	O	W	■	H	A	M
E	■	E	L	I	Z	A
■	B	R	E	M	E	N
A	■	■	W	■	■	S
M	A	R	I	O	N	■
A	D	U	S	T	■	D
U	M	E	■	T	A	R
R	I	■	S	A	R	I
O	■	I	O	W	A	N
T	H	A	L	A	B	A

NEW YORK

PELHAM

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1984

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500
When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

Ritter
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

D. Schmerer, Inc.
105-22 Jamaica Avenue VI. 7-0808
Established 1913
TINSMITH and all kinds of ROOFING
All Our Work Guaranteed

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

PRINTING
RODGER-PALLISER PRESS
INCORPORATED
8680 102nd Street Tel. Vi. 9-3485

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
118-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
438 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

J. E. Thompson
LONDON
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CROUCH & BEAHAN Co.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL—COKE—OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 4000, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7584

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
43 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

R. C. Howland
Fine Variety
Groceries and Meats
For over 40 years
1087-1091 Clinton Ave. So. Monroe 500-501
WE DELIVER

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.
681 Clinton Avenue North

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2340

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCHENECTADY

Headquarters for
Summer Dresses
Juniors', misses' and women's sizes.
•
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4481, 4-4482

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

ST. ALBANS

VINCENT'S BEAUTY SALON
201-16 Linden Blvd. Tel. Lau. 8-3552
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Modern Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving Expert on Modern Methods
Where the Promise Is Performed

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9647
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

Now READY for Your Summer Needs
Rose Department Store
Shop With Confidence
188-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-0982

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

G. R. CROCKER & Co.
443 South Warren Street
English China
Earthenware

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

UTICA

Redecorate with Wallhide
Add charm and color to your home.
PAINT, GLASS, WALLPAPER
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
GURLEY-COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 Elizabeth St. Tel. 4-5175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

For Springtime Wedding Gifts
ROEDEL'S
JEWELERS
255 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

WATERTOWN

BACK YARD FASHIONS
for a
PLAY-AT-HOME SUMMER
Slacks, overalls, jumpers, dirndls . . . make your stay-at-home summer a play-at-home summer and see how much fun you can have!
Empralls

NEW YORK
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

"Would you mind settling a wager, sir, as to whether starboard is right or left?"

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Additional information concerning Turkey's President Ismet Inonu issue has now become available. First believed to consist of 12 denominations, the set is now understood to number 20 values with President Inonu's profile on the lower values and full face on the higher values. First of the set to reach New York is the light blue 6¾ kurus, illustrated here. The full set is said to include 10, 20 and 30 para and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17½, 20, 26, 29, 50, 100 and 200 kuru. Premier under President Kemal Ataturk for many years, President Inonu became the second president of Turkey when Ataturk died in 1938. He was re-elected March 8.

A fourth value on Uruguay's re-issue of 1928-34 General Artigas set, listed here last week, has now been received in this country, indicating that the complete issue may consist of several values. Latest to be received is the three centesimo green denomination. Illustrated here is the one centesimo ultramarine. Also received from the South American republic is a new two centesimo parcel post stamp. Its color is greenish-black.

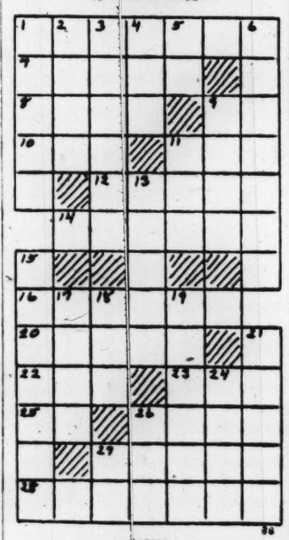
Three new values of Abyssinia's 1942 issue showing a full-face picture of Emperor Haile Selassie I have also been received. Issued in January of this year, the new values are 25 centimes dark green and black, 50 centimes brown and black, and 60 centimes violet and black. The earlier issues, listed in the Standard Postage Stamp Catalog as numbers 247-249, were the 4, 10 and 20-centime denominations.

A double overprint reading "Servicio Ordinario Vale Diez Centavos de Cordoba" on Nicaragua's Will Rogers air post issue of 1939 has been noted. . . . Still another overprint of the same issue omits the words "de Cordoba."

Manchukuo, Japan's puppet state, issued a commemorative overprint on two stamps for the first anniversary of the Nipponese attack on Pearl Harbor. Received from China by a collector in this country, the stamps overprinted were the 3-fen brown (new state council building) and the 6-fen carmine (carting soy beans) issues of 1936-37. The overprint translates "Asiatic Prosperity Begins Today," followed by the date in a box "8.12.8" (eighth year of Keng Teh, Dec. 8). Our Dec. 7 was their Dec. 8.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What famous pianist is also an inventor?
7—What is middle name of William White, American journalist and author?
8—Rosa Bonheur's "Nero" was what?
9—Millier (abbr.).
10—Not high.
11—Who was one of Noah's sons?
12—George Harris is husband of what character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
14—What German city is divided by Weser into Altstadt and Neustadt?
16—What city of South Carolina was named in honor of "Swamp Fox" of Revolution?
20—The color tan is also called what?
22—What is a Swedish river flowing to Gulf of Bothnia?
23—Sailor.
25—Brown University is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
27—A "Hawkeye" would also be what?
28—Who is a famous figure in Oriental mythology?

Down
1—What famous pianist was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1886?
2—A medley is what?
3—Full many a what "is born to blush unseen"?
4—Adult males.
5—Article.
6—What would you call the inhabitants of Normandy?
9—What is a baffling network of paths or passages?
11—Pronoun.
13—Who is author of "Gideon Planish"?
15—What is chief city in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"?
17—What is a gasoline found in northeastern Africa?
18—Shakespeare's Perdita refers to what as one of flowers of remembrance?
19—You would find Chaudiere Falls in what Canadian river?
21—What is a river of western Yugoslavia?
24—Who is one of natives of great peninsula of southwestern Asia?
26—Musical note.
27—What is a suffix occurring in names of countries?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

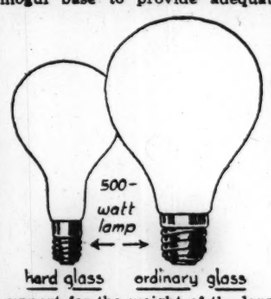
Did You Ever Wonder

Why a 500-Watt Bulb Usually Is So Much Larger Than a 200-Watt Bulb?

An ordinary electric bulb or lamp gives off light because current passing through the filament or fine wire within the bulb heats the wire white hot or to incandescence. To make a brighter light, more heat is required. Thus, a 500-watt bulb generates a much more intense heat than one of, say, 200 watts.

This heating effect has considerably added to the lamp-maker's problems. The lead-in wires, for instance, which carry the current to the filament supports, must be made of an alloy which, when heated, expands at the same rate and to the same degree as glass. If the wires and the glass in which they are sealed had different coefficients of expansion, the seals would break when the lamp became hot.

Also because of the heat, early attempts to make high-wattage lamps in smaller sizes ran into the very serious difficulty of having the glass bulb melt or the filament supports collapse as a result of the intense heat generated by the white-hot wires. In the lamps of higher wattages, the necessity arose for employing an outsize or mogul base to provide adequate



support for the weight of the large lamp.

Recently, however, a new type of hard-glass bulb has been developed which overcomes some of these early difficulties. By the use of this new material, it is possible to increase the available illumination in a given home or office by 150 per cent without changing the size of the fixtures.

By these new methods, a 500-watt lamp can be reduced to the size of a 200-watt lamp of the earlier type. The new glass, furthermore, not only is harder and more resistant to heat, but can withstand such thermal shocks as the impact of rain or sleet on the hot lamp without shattering. The new lamp, consequently, can be used, unprotected, in outdoor installations.

Because of its reduced size, the large mogul base is not required and the new 500-watt lamp will screw into an ordinary household fixture. —W. P. Keasbey

Phosphorous

Phosphorescent coatings used on warships on or near valves, controls and instruments, enable men to find and use them during blackouts.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

It's Thatching Time in the Quaint Village of Wroxton, England

War and Books

Associated Press Features

Never heard of so many new books in my life.

Seems like everybody that can hold pen in hand is putting out his own diary or history of the war.

The boys in the thick of the fight sure will be behind times when they come back. It will be mighty interesting to them to read how the war was won.

It seems like if a man dips his foot in the Atlantic or Pacific he writes 48 pages on his experiences abroad. Every foreign correspondent writes one book and plans a second, but so many of his buddies are turning out books too that he spends the rest of his life just writing endorsements for same.

I'm not complaining, but it just seems sort of strange that in a country at war we've got time to write all these books and we've got time to read 'em. I can't even keep up with the day's papers.

—Spoon River Sam

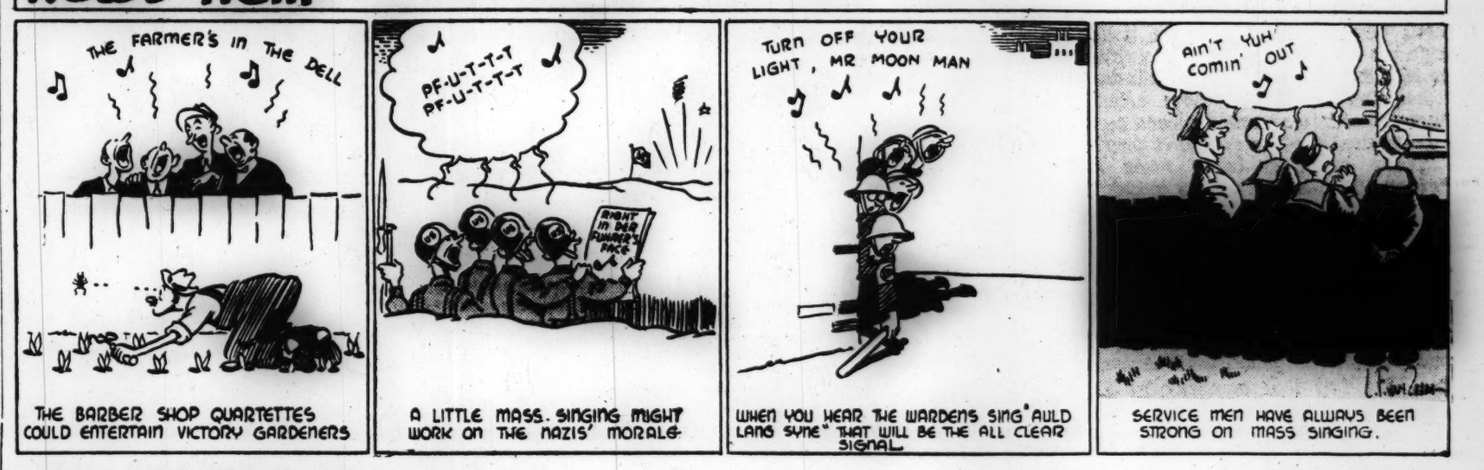
A Verse for Today . . .

And I will call for the corn, and will increase it. . . . And I will multiply the fruit of the tree, and the increase of the field.—Ezek. 36:29, 30

Brevities

Punch ©: There is a shortage of perambulators. So the babies are up in arms.

Detroit News: All set to launch her Victory Garden, Dora is beset by an eleventh-hour doubt: Should I plant canned peas, or the quick-frozen type?


NEWS ITEM— MORE MASS SINGING URGED IN BOSTON SCHOOLS (WHY LIMIT IT TO THE SCHOOLS?)
THE FARMER'S IN THE DELL
THE BARBER SHOP QUARTETTES COULD ENTERTAIN VICTORY GARDENERS
PF-U-T-T-T
PF-U-T-T-T
RIGHT IN DER SUMMER-TIME
A LITTLE MASS-SINGING MIGHT WORK ON THE NAZIS' MORALE
TURN OFF YOUR LIGHT, MR MOON MAN
WHEN YOU HEAR THE WARDENS SING "AULD LANG SYNE" THAT WILL BE THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL
AIN'T YUH COMIN' OUT
SERVICE MEN HAVE ALWAYS BEEN STRONG ON MASS SINGING.

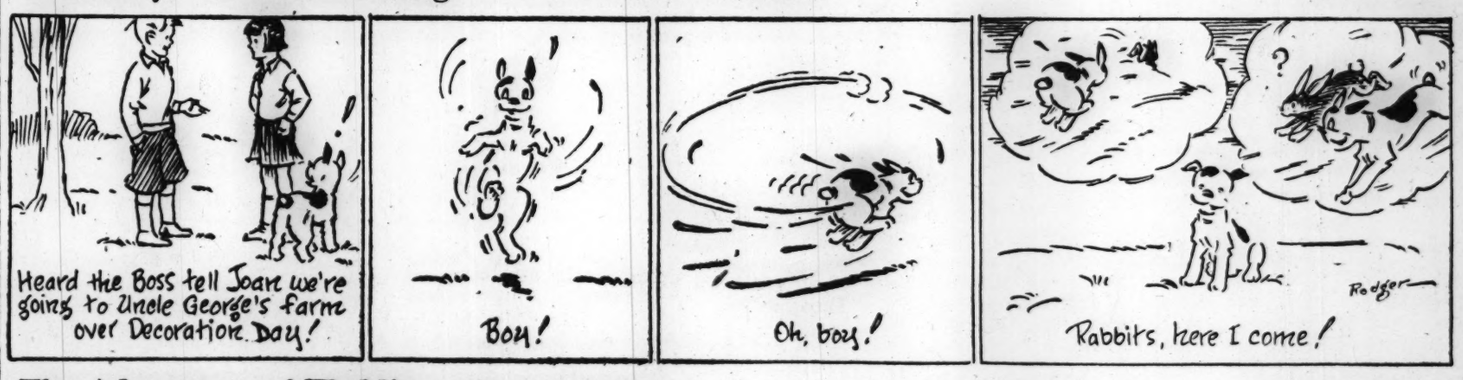
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*By Request!*

By Le Pelley

WHEW... I CAN'T DIG ANOTHER SPOONFUL !! AM I HOT !!
UGH-
IT'S TOO LATE TO GO SWIMMING..... WHAT LL I DO ?? !!
MOM.. MAY I GET IN THE TUB BEFORE DINNER ??
WHAT ?!
SHE DOESN'T HAVE TO SOUND SO FLABBERGASTED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Better Get Set, Mr. Rabbit!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Musically Speaking?*

By The Hagers

"Her train is due, so let's not fail To welcome Madame Nightingale."
Ted took me at my word—and how! He made Madame a sweeping bow.
"Madame, we eagerly await The feast your lovely notes create."
"I have some new ones for a change," Said she. "I have a larger range."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Lend-Lease—A Shotgun Between Friends

There are things that dollars can't buy. And things that dollars can't tell. So when we see by President Roosevelt's quarterly lend-lease report to Congress that the United States has now provided through lend-lease $11,102,000,000 worth of matériel for its allies, we find ourselves wishing there were another unit of measurement—one that would tell us what this has meant in things more important than money.

We should like to read at a glance how this stacks up against the persecutions free men have suffered, the miles refugees have wandered, the farewells that mothers and wives have spoken in French, English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Greek and Middletown American, since this fight for freedom began.

The dollars don't tell. But the dollar signs are there with their half-truths to make trouble for us all someday—unless we remember. And this is what we need to remember: America is not making arms for other peoples. Not even lend-lease arms. It is making them for itself. If it can outproduce all the Axis countries, as the President's report shows it can, so much the better for all free countries. But so much the better for America.

As President Roosevelt puts it when alluding to the African victory, "We also were aided by the new French armies. They were equipped with lend-lease weapons." Likewise, Americans may remind themselves of the vital aid the Russians—to whom more lend-lease weapons have been sent than to Britain—have given in the war against the enemies of the American Way. Whatever American arms did to win the Battle of Britain, whatever they contributed to the British Army's success, they did for Americans as well as for Britons.

This is easy to see while we are all enthusiastic about our newly discovered power-in-unity. But the dollar sign has a way of getting itself written in indelible ink. When the tumult dies, when the last salutes have echoed themselves into silence, someone says, "They hired the money, didn't they?"

Today much is being made of "reverse lend-lease," of the technical contributions, of the fighting experience translated into industrial know-how, of food and shelter given to American soldiers by allies in distant lands. These and many other items of reverse lend-lease add up to an amazing sum—if you insist on talking in dollars, or pounds or rubles.

But they—like the lend-lease dollar signs—can't tell the whole story. In fact, the tendency to balance the one set of figures against the other may result in a notion that America's allies owe the United States the difference.

For purposes of orderliness, Washington is keeping books on lend-lease. And on these books is a balance, in American favor. Politicians know it is there. They will make postwar headlines out of that balance unless the American people audits the books first with an accurate knowledge of the oneness of the free world's stake and the free world's sacrifice in this war.

President Roosevelt, when proposing the lend-lease program in December of 1940, told the newsmen assembled for press conference that he was trying to establish a better concept of obligation than can be expressed in money. Repayment "in kind" was the solution that then appeared feasible. Today a question that gets bigger and bigger as postwar economic adjustments are studied is whether Americans will be prepared to accept repayment in kind. Congress offers little assurance on this point.

Lend-lease goods are like the shotgun a man might lend his neighbor to help ward off an outlaw gang's attack on them both. If the gun is damaged or lost in the fray, but the owner's life is saved partly by the valor of the man who borrowed it, the question of indebtedness seems a delicate one to bring up.

No one nation is winning this war. Victory will come by the valor of all and by the industry of all.

If one nation has borrowed weapons, another has borrowed hope and another has borrowed time.

It will be an ugly farce and an invitation to budding aggressors and would-be tyrants if free men who have thus risked fortune and lives together in time of peril should fall out in a fairer day over the price of a shotgun.

Sardinia?

Amateur strategists in the United Nations may enjoy guessing where Allied forces go from Tunisia, but for Hitler and Mussolini the game cannot be much fun. The fact that as many as 400 American and British planes are operating over Italian ports, with particular attention to those on Sicily and Sardinia, may mean only that the Mediterranean is to be made safe for Allied ships. But to Axis leaders such intensive bombing as that of Messina—chief Sicilian door to the mainland—must look like the prelude to invasion.

Reports that German troops have moved into Sardinia indicate that Berlin will try to hold the Mediterranean outposts. For the Allies the Italian islands can be either guardians of their supply lines or stepping stones to the Continent. Many observers regard Sardinia as particularly tempting, for it is as close to Africa as to Italy. With the Allies controlling the sea and the air the Axis will not easily hold Sardinia.

While it is difficult to believe either Sicily or Sardinia will attract any such concentration of United Nations forces as Tunisia, they can hardly be bypassed. When one considers the importance that has attached to islands in this war—Crete, Midway, Madagascar, Malta, Guadalcanal, Attu—it is easy to surmise that these two in the very middle of the Middle Sea will not be neglected.

Edsel Ford

Edsel Ford did a man's job in a man's world. His career was shaped on that perennial frontier that is America. The empire his father hewed out of virgin territory Edsel Ford had to help keep together in a period when all the vigor of the wilderness and some of the laws of the jungle were very much in evidence on the American scene.

Henry Ford pioneered a price field that put automobiles into all America's back yards. Edsel Ford worked to keep that concept of Everyman's Car—at least as it was produced by Ford—in line with the rising American standard of living. To his father's mechanical genius he added a knowledge of what the ever-new America was demanding; today, naturally, the slogan, "Watch the Fords Go By," appears under pictures of fighting planes.

Edsel Ford's knowledge of his times went beyond fashions in car design. To him the credit is usually given for the successful defense of the Ford interests against conquest by Wall Street. He was a very young man when that battle was fought, but one who had evidently taken the responsibilities of his position not as merely inescapable but as a measure of and challenge to his own ability and character.

We Must Have an OPA

The next few days should tell whether the Office of Price Administration can survive the current confidence-destroying crop of rumors heralding its demise. Though it has made mistakes, most of the criticism is undeserved, and results from a misconception in the public thought as to both the scope and the place of OPA in the fight against inflation.

Let it be said first that OPA is a subsidiary and policing agency for other authorities having more directly to do with the cost of living. In the matter of food, for example, the OPA has nothing to do with supply. It simply issues and regulates—through ration books—the supplies that the Food Administrator says will be available.

Similarly, in the matter of gasoline. When the OPA polices pleasure driving and cuts down on coupon values it is simply under instructions from the Petroleum Administrator, trying to retrieve a situation that has gone awry through no fault of the OPA, nor even of the Petroleum Administrator, but because of submarines, high water, war.

Even in the matter of the price ceilings the OPA gets undeserved blame. Ceilings are set by the Economic Stabilizer, the OPA simply governs them.

If prices continue to rise it is not for the reason that OPA is breaking down; it is because supply does not equal demand, and the overall effort either to increase supply or diminish demand is failing. Is the OPA responsible because civilian goods are not simplified and standardized and thus made in greater quantities? Is the OPA to blame because Congress cannot bring itself to pass a really effective anti-inflationary tax bill?

If the fight against inflation is to continue, and it must, some agency similar to OPA is required. If criticism is to be intelligent and constructive it must be focused on the over-all fumbling in the Administration.

The Bookshelf

A Managing Woman

The managing kind of woman is proverbially in ill favor. This is a stereotyped opinion and not quite just. Booth Tarkington in KATE FENNIGATE (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) presents a kinder and more understanding view of a woman who spent her days getting people to do what she thought was best for them. The author likes the charming woman he has called Kate Fennigate. While he makes no "Dear Octopus" of her, he still is cognizant of the perils that threaten a woman of her type.

Henry L. Roe, who was the Henry Ford of the particular midwestern city in which Kate lived, called her "a remarkable woman," and he ought to know, for even he had felt and obeyed her guiding hand. "I only hope you stay out of Washington!" he scolded.

At the age of 12, Kate was trying to manage her father, not with notable success but with good experience for her later career. Even then she knew what was best for him, tried to correct his bad habits, tried to make him be a better lawyer.

For a year or so she worked in Mr. Roe's office and learned much about the business and a little about managing her employer. She managed Ames Lanning out of his discouragement as the ineffectual victim of his first wife's mother, into the first vice-presidency of Roe Metal Products. She managed to keep Laila Capper from marrying Lanning, and married him herself because she thought she could help him—and because she fell in love with him when she was 16.

She managed Lanning's refractory little daughter Celia into a fine, courageous young womanhood. She even managed Laila and her husband Tuke out of the city into New York, and thereby saved Lanning from Tuke's jealousy and the wrath of a woman scorned. Though at the end of the story Kate had not managed to break through the encasement in which she lived so that others could see the tender, yearning heart within her, she seemed likely to manage that, too, in time.

Kate Fennigate's life came near being a tragedy because she thought only of giving, not realizing that others—particularly her husband—also wanted to give. It is the misfortune of unselfishly managing women that they do not understand the blessedness of receiving. So, after a time, nothing is offered them. Everyone thought Kate was a hardy little person who was self-sufficient and required nothing.

Mr. Tarkington has always shown a remarkable understanding of feminine processes of thinking, from Alice Adams to Kate Fennigate. At the same time he can be guilty of over-simplification in the portrayal of minor characters. Kate's antitype is Laila—the symbol of the predatory woman, the self-seeking charmer. But a symbol is too simple a thing. A real Laila would be more complex. So would a real Aunt Daisy Cunningham, who in the book is a mere personification of spite. Mr. Tarkington's years of high success as a satirist, creator of terrible Orvies, fighting Littles, infants and adolescents in hilarious predicaments, have intensified his gift of caricature, and caricature is not often three-dimensional.

This is not said in mislike. Caricature is a valuable form of social satire. This novel embraces social satire and is subtly humorous. It is also, and predominantly, a serious character study, the study of an attractive and busy good woman who was very wise, but had to learn by hard experience that anyone, even a husband, likes to be allowed to do something once in a while without being told not to, or how to, or that it might have been done better.

W. K. R.

Our Readers Say—

The Delectable Sprout

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is wrong with the Brussels Sprout, that in a most interesting article on "Rationing—Why Not?" in the Magazine Section of the Monitor, the writer infers from President Roosevelt's reported remark to the London Evening Standard, "How would you like to eat Brussels Sprouts twice a day?" that to do so is such a hardship? Fortunately, it is redeemed by the statement that this is "the outsider's point of view."

Perhaps the "outsider" might become an "insider" on the "sprout," however, if he knew how to cook it. Like the cabbage, it can be ruined by bad or indifferent cooking, and perhaps there is no wonder that many people (particularly restaurant diners) look at the Brussels Sprout askance, for in the hands of many cooks it seems to be drowned rather than cooked.

As one of those who help to hold this luscious green vegetable in its "unassailable position" (it being my favorite when properly cooked), may I offer the method of cooking we have used in our family for years? It is one which, I believe, is advocated on "The Kitchen Front" (that delectable breakfast five minutes' broadcast which the B. B. C. has instituted to help housewives and others who cook, in these present abnormal food times).

Brothers and sisters over the water, and comrades in arms, be introduced to and enjoy the Brussels Sprout as she should be cooked:

> After thoroughly washing, slit each sprout across the stalk to insure thorough cooking. Place in saucepan, adding two tablespoonfuls cold water, and margarine about the size of a walnut, with one teaspoonful of salt (for 1 lb. of vegetables). Cover saucepan with greaseproof paper before replacing lid (this keeps in all the steam, allowing no flavor to escape, either). Bring to boil, then turn down heat and keep simmering for about 10 minutes or till all water is evaporated, shaking every little while to prevent burning.

Leeds, Eng. MARIAN W. HOCKNEY

A Universal Flag

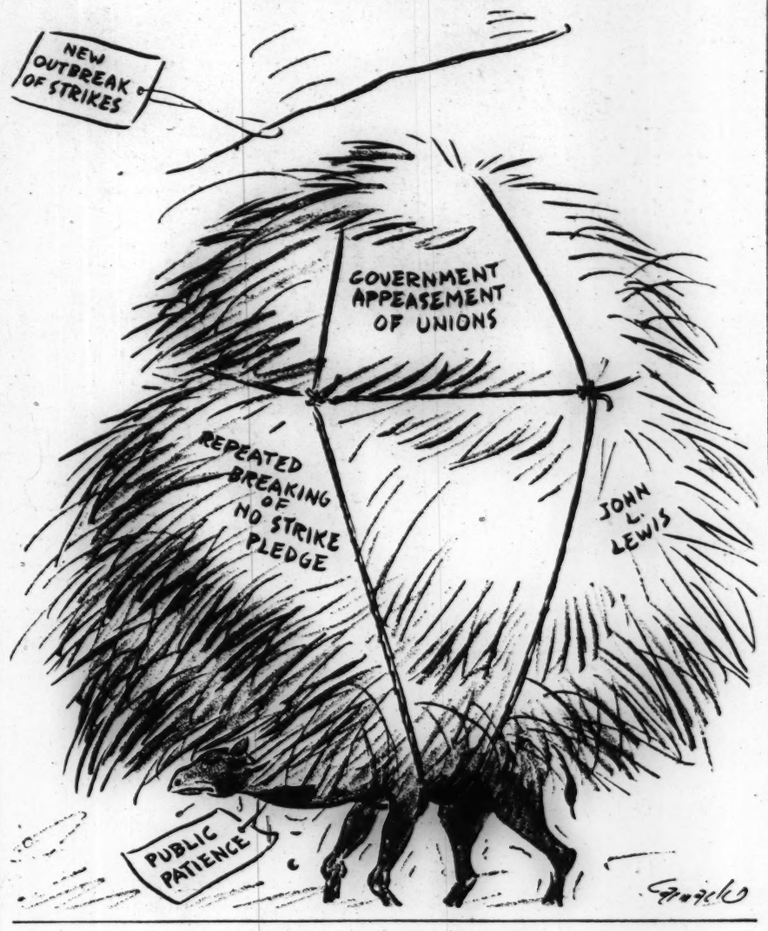
TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the letter relative to a universal flag for all mankind, it would seem to me that he or she is advocating a "Flag of God." I have never read before such beautiful sentiments. The teachings of Jesus would approve such a symbol as a universal flag.

Canton, Mass. W. A. R.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

About the Last Straw?



Whistles Without Price

A Dispatch From the Farm

No doubt no belated remarks of mine will dim the mellowed fame of Benjamin Franklin, who once admonished us not to pay too much for our whistles. Mr. Franklin, of course, was a practical man, and he had a practical man's attitude toward whistles. He probably regarded a whistle as so much material, so much manufacturing time, so much ingenuity, and a bit of wind. Through this kind of inventory one would compute whistles as expensive at ten cents the gross, or in Franklin's time at not more than a shilling the shoal.

I am as much in love with practicality as the next one, but all in its proper place and at a convenient time. But according to my exceedingly impractical estimate of a whistle, I would not for anything share the sentiments of Mr. Franklin. I have just arrived at the whimsical conclusion that the world doesn't hold enough money to weigh off the kind of a whistle I made today. What this does to the reputation of Benjamin Franklin I care not one toot.

It is spring. The winter rye is growing by inches, and the pussy willows have turned to leaves. The first bob-o-link and the first oriole saluted us. One of the hens seemed to think of something and started clucking. The apple buds are tight pink clusters. It is whistle weather.

Once in a man's whole lifetime does the true and perfect whistle weather come. It is not contingent on the man's age—but on that of his son. Four-and-a-half seems to be a convenient age, with the spring at the morn and the Balm o' Gilead heavy in the air. Nobody says anything about whistles, of course, and at four-and-a-half the world holds so many surprises that amazement is an overworked and ever present expression.

To make a whistle properly, a man holds his son by the hand, and they walk out by the pond and watch the peepers scurry for the deep parts. It is carefully explained that peepers live in stone walls and such places all year, but have to lay their eggs in the water.

"Like hen's eggs, Daddy?"

And the walk goes on past the bee hives, where a few bees are flying in with pollen on their legs. It is an inspection tour—we find the first shoots of asparagus, the first leaves on the raspberries. We straighten a fence post and prop it with a rock, until we can really fix it.

"Can the cow jump that high?"

We find some ferns poking their fiddleheads. We find a boxberry plum. As we look over the stone wall we see some violets, and a trillium.

"We'll pick some for Mummy on the way back."

A crow sees us coming and with a startled squawk drops behind a pine. Things are going nicely until four two-motored bombers roar over in what serves as an intrusion, and the lad calls victoriously, "Army Flash!" The planes are the only change in a scene that I saw at another man's hand once—it seemed long ago until this morning, but this morning it seemed hopefully recent. So recent that the two mornings became one, and somehow I was both father and son and knew just how each side of the dialog should proceed.

I knew at once that the next thing was to make a whistle. A willow shoot, a rolling cut with the small blade of the knife—a twist and off comes the bark. Small eyes are watching—but they can't see ahead some three decades or more when time will be right again for another whistle.

It doesn't take long. The smooth willow wood is wet in the mouth, and the bark slides back into place. All that is needed now is the puffed-out cheeks of a little boy, the resultant screech, and the sparkle of wonder in eyes that seldom have else than wonder when Daddy is around.

Because that whistle proves as nothing ever did that Daddy is the smartest and best and finest and grandest man in the whole world. For generations untold a willow whistle has been sager than Wisdom herself, and as I watch him and hear him blow his soul into each toot, I know it will always be so. And now we must go back to the house and show Mummy the whistle.

Mummy, of course, is delighted, and says, "Wasn't Daddy nice?" But Mummy is Mummy, and Mummies don't really understand things like men and boys and whistles. Like Benjamin Franklin, who was very practical, they couldn't ever know that once—no, twice—in a lifetime a whistle is beyond price.

JOHN GOULD

Mirror of World Opinion

Saved by a Bible

(The following letter from a United States Army lieutenant to his sister in Pennsylvania was posted, in its entirety, on the bulletin board at Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sis:

. . . I have escaped death at the hand of an enemy in a way so amazing I am still in a daze. You remember I armed myself with a Bible when I knew I was going over? That Bible is the reason I am still here and able to write this letter. Here is the story: My buddy and I were sent out on duty in the work I told you before was our job. We had just received information, the most important in weeks. When we were discovered by the enemy I gave my buddy the information we had collected, told him to beat it with it, prepared myself to face them. It was the first time I'd been faced with the necessity of pointing my gun at a man.

My buddy had not obeyed my order. As I reached for my carbine, a shot struck me in the breast and blasted me down. Thinking I was dead, my pal jumped for me, grabbed my carbine as well as his own and blasted away with both guns. . . . He was amazed when I rolled over and tried to get up. The force of the bullet had stunned me. Dazedly, I wondered why. I pulled that little Bible out of my pocket and in utter muteness looked at the ugly hole in the cover. It had ripped through Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, on through the other books, Samuel, Kings, and kept going. Where do you think it stopped? In the middle of Psalm 91, pointing like a finger at this verse:

"A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee. Only with thine eyes shall thou behold and see the reward of the wicked."

Sis, when I read that verse it raised me three feet off the ground. . . . In utter humility I said, "Thank you, precious God."

Your loving brother, George

—From *The Consolidated News*, San Diego, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Action—Peaceworkers' Watchword

By Norton Webb

The difference, explains Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, between the new Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace—just being organized with national headquarters in New York with Mrs. Catt as honorary chairman—and the many other bodies seemingly having an identical purpose is indicated by a word in its title: action.

The new committee seeks inheritance of the organized forces of the recently dissolved National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War founded by Mrs. Catt in 1923, consisting of a half a dozen of the country's largest women's organizations that have now been invited to affiliate with the Women's Action Committee whose Chairman is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, pioneer New York State suffrage leader, and Vice-Chairmen Dr. Esther Cankin Brunauer and Mrs. Arthur Brin.

The galaxy of Consultants in this new dynamic effort includes Dorothy Thompson, Vera Micheles Dean, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mildred Adams and Mrs. Frederic Beggs. The seventy names of the Supporting Committee are no less distinguished and include nationally and internationally known women like Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Miss Fannie Hurst, Miss Sara Wambaugh, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon, Helen Hayes, Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, Judge Dorothy Kenyon, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Frieda Miller, Miss Marion Dickerman, Dr. Harriet Elliott.

* * *

When I entered the busy newly opened headquarters of the Women's Action Committee at 640 Madison Avenue, the first person to greet me was Miss Mary A. Dingman, well known for the past twenty-five years in women's international work. Miss Dingman was the head of the Women's Peace and Disarmament Committee that presented the twelve million petitions for disarmament at the 1932 Geneva Conference.

"I have just enthusiastically joined forces with this new Committee," said Miss Dingman. "And we are going to unite the women of America to work actively for full participation by the United States in the twin aims of achieving a United Nations victory and building a world of peace and justice under law. We want to get existing women's organizations and individual women enlisted for the fight to see that our country takes its full part in a system of collective security, with eventual world organization to *prevent a third world war.*"

At this point Mrs. Whitehouse came over and handed me a circular. "A network of women's organizations," she told me, "extends into every United States city and village. Most of these have been associated with the splendid educational work of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, all of them having for years been studying and discussing international affairs.

"Therefore," added Mrs. Whitehouse, "we intend through simple, factual but forceful language to arouse such an avalanche of expression of public opinion through direct letters, public rallies, press and radio appeals that Congress will be stimulated to quick action in passing legislation officially committing the United States to full co-operation with the United Nations in organizing world peace."

* * *

One of the Committee's first moves was sending Senate members the following telegram signed by 100 of the country's most prominent women: "Resolved the Women's Action Committee appeals at once to the United States Senate to accept its full responsibility for participating with the other United Nations and nations of like mind in a system of collective security."

This is being followed up under the guidance of Mrs. Joseph H. Ball, wife of Senator Ball, by pressure for prompt passage of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill Resolution underwriting United States participation in specific steps for future world solidarity. Passage of this resolution by a large majority in the eyes of the Committee will strengthen America at the peace conference.

The Committee's second immediate objective is unremitting urging of Congress to pass a trade agreement program which it sees as a practical means of building peace. This move is under the guidance of Mrs. Quincy Wright, president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

The alternative to all this, the Committee holds, would be disastrous isolationism leading to final defeat and calling for universal service for men, a seven-ocean navy, a dominant air force, high taxes, limited markets and renewed war.

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